

COMMENT OF THE DAY

Britain's Budget

FIRST impressions of Mr Butler's budget are that it is somewhat stereotyped and unimaginative but closer examination reveals that he has compiled a remarkably sound document. In fact, the Chancellor's well-known reticence has tended to hide several important disclosures. To begin with, income tax, quite naturally with a budget of the proportions presented to the House on Tuesday, it would be impossible to grant any worthwhile tax reductions this year, however badly they are needed, with the defence estimate at £1,639.9m—a third of the total expenditure. Yet there is an implication in Mr Butler's speech (not, of course, mentioned by him) that if economic conditions remain relatively stable this year there may well be a revision of the tax question next year, for he has promised that "during the coming year we must see that we obtain some definite relief from the defence burden." Obviously as long as the present defence policy remains there can be no question of an overhaul of the taxation system. Mr Butler has not granted increases in the old-age pensions, another problem needing close attention, yet he announced a concession on "post-war credits" to men over 65 and women over 60. Granted this is only taxpayers' money owing from the war years but some old people will get benefits from the budget after all.

ON the budget as a whole, Mr Butler believes his plans for the 1955 fiscal year, being as they are an extension of last year's budget proposals, should help to promote the healthy improvement in Britain's economic picture which became apparent in the latter months of 1953-54 financial year (e.g. the recovery in the export surplus from £68m. in the first half of 1953 to £157m. in the second half). Dealing with the question of British industry and the Budget, Mr Butler said he expects the general level of production should be well maintained this year. But he feels justifiably that the effect of reducing income tax this year, while it certainly would help to promote investment in industry, would stimulate purchasing power and would thus cancel out any benefits derived from higher production, particularly in the export industry.

AN important point was Mr Butler's most un-"conservative" warning to industry to "beware of excessive distribution of profits" (a recent trend in Britain) which he coupled with his plea for still higher production. The recent Economic Survey issued by the Treasury said that though company profits were lower in 1953 than in 1951, their financial position was stronger. These two observations suggest that the Government believes that expansion and modernization of many sections of British industry does not wholly depend on a reduction of taxation to promote investment but that it lies within the power of many companies to effect this in spite of high taxation. When it begins operating, the "investment allowance" plan which provides tax free grants to firms wanting to modernize plants should be useful in assisting industry to complete its post-war reformation plans. One final observation: the fears of a resurgence of German and Japanese trade and the American recessions have come to a head at an unfortunate time for Mr Butler and these factors tend to make the budget a far less attractive programme than it really is.

PACIFIC TREATY ORGANISATION PROPOSAL Designed To Replace ANZUS

US MILITARISTS' PLAN

Washington, Apr. 7.

Authoritative sources today indicated that the United States' military experts are in favour of a Pacific treaty organisation with probable headquarters in the Philippines to implement the Secretary of State, Mr John Foster Dulles' "united action" policy as regards Southeast Asia.

They said that such an organisation, if formed, would be known as PATO and would be composed of the United States, Great Britain, France, Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines and Thailand and eventually the Associated States of Indo-China.

They understood that this would, in effect, result in the dissolution of the ANZUS organisation as it would then have no reason for existence. ANZUS is Australia, New Zealand and the United States. They are linked in defence treaties.

The sources said the United States military officials prefer to consider that PATO, if formed, would replace ANZUS rather than broaden it due to the fact that ANZUS has no Asiatic members and these officials are most anxious to do everything possible for Asiatic nations to take a prominent part in the defence of South-east Asia.

They added that the Philippines would be the logical headquarters for such an organisation.

They also said that General John O'Daniel is scheduled to leave Honolulu on April 11 by air for Indo-China to be in command of the United States military aid group there.

The sources stressed that the Joint Chiefs of Staff place great importance on his arrival and his first reports on the military situation as well as his recommendations as to further military aid.

They added that the Australian Minister for External Affairs, Mr Richard Casey, is expected here on April 20 to discuss Mr Dulles' "united action" policy. He feels that such a visit will be helpful.

They indicated that United States officials consider Mr Dulles' recent comments on Mr Dulles' "united action" policy as most helpful and as a sign that Australia is prepared fully to back it up.

These sources believed that Australia may be using its good offices in gaining support for Mr Dulles' proposals for guaranteeing Southeast Asia against Communist Chinese aggression.

They added that Mr Casey is the first Foreign Minister of the interested countries to come here on his way to Geneva to discuss Mr Dulles' policy. They believed that some other Foreign Ministers might also want to come here similarly, including perhaps the Thailand Foreign Minister, Prince Wan.—United Press.

OPINIONS DIVIDED

Paris, Apr. 7. French Ministers were reported tonight to be divided over the American proposal for a joint statement warning Communist China "to keep hands off" Southeast Asia and particularly Indo-China.

The Foreign Minister, M. Georges Bidault, told the Cabinet about the American suggestion that France, Britain and the United States as well as Australia and New Zealand

should address a solemn warning to the Peking Government. But the Ministers decided to postpone discussion of the proposal until current exchanges between the capitals concerned had been completed.

Some Ministers feel such a warning would be treated as an unacceptable ultimatum by the Chinese and would reduce the chances of ending the Indo-China war by negotiation at the Geneva conference this month.

They are also anxious lest such a declaration might lead to an internationalisation of the world conflict.

Another section of the Cabinet holds there is a far better chance of success at Geneva if one negotiates from a position of strength and makes clear to Peking from the start the consequences of a direct intervention in Indo-China.

Foreign Office officials said the exact formula of the proposed joint stand was still under consideration.

Earlier reports that a common declaration would be issued soon appeared to be "premature" following the inter-Allied consultations.

Diplomatic quarters said Britain also seemed uncertain whether such a move was opportune.

The United States is also consulting several Asian countries, particularly Thailand and the Philippines, about their view of the joint action.

URGENT APPEAL France has addressed an urgent appeal to the United States for the rapid delivery of four-engine bombers which are considered essential for the defence of Dien Bien Phu.

The Government considers the besieged jungle fortress must be held at all cost if France is not to appear militarily inferior at Geneva.

Artillery, radar and other supplies were also mentioned in the French appeal.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman tonight said latest developments on the battlefield made it clear that the French High

Command had underestimated its requirements in aircraft. New factors were Communist anti-aircraft guns manned by Chinese gunners around Dien Bien Phu, as well as the destruction of a number of planes during the recent Viet-minh raids against French airfields, he said.

The French opposition is also motivated to a certain degree by the fear that foreign intervention might lead to the loss of the remaining French privileges in Indo-China officially, the French Government is still pledged to seek a negotiated settlement of the seven-year-old war at Geneva.

PESSIMISTIC

But with the stiffening American attitude, which virtually rules out Western concessions to obtain a Peking Government promise to stop aid to the Viet-minh, French officials were becoming increasingly pessimistic about the Geneva prospects.

Official quarters here felt that if the Geneva conference turned out to be a failure, France would have to consider seriously an appeal for direct American participation in the Indo-China war.

A French Foreign Ministry spokesman said tonight there was nothing surprising about the latest American moves on Indo-China.

One of the essential aspects of American policy was to prevent surprises rather than have to face them, he said. That was why warnings were given to Russia and Communist China.—Reuter.

EDC Ratified By Luxembourg

Luxembourg, Apr. 7. The Luxembourg Parliament tonight ratified the European Defence Community treaty. Voting was 45 for and four against. Two members were absent. The only adverse notes came from four Communists in the House.

Luxembourg is the fourth country to ratify the EDC. West Germany, Holland and Belgium have already approved the treaty with France and Italy still to debate it.

Luxembourg has an army of 22,000 men. Her contribution to the North Atlantic Defence Organisation consists of installations used by the Allied Air Forces.—Reuter.

Back To Normal Work

London, Apr. 7. Post Office workers tonight decided to end a "go slow" movement which has delayed handling of both home and overseas parcels. Since Monday, 2,500 workers in two London centres have been "working to rule" in protest against postal authorities' rejection of a claim for an extra 18 shillings a week per man.—Reuter.

TO MARRY IN YEAR'S TIME



Zsa Zsa Gabor

Will Wed Rubirosa Says Gabor

Paris, Apr. 7.

Film star Zsa Zsa Gabor announced in Paris today that she would marry Porfirio Rubirosa, much-wed Dominican diplomat, "a year to the day from now."

Miss Gabor made the announcement to reporters as she stepped from the limousine which brought her to Paris from New York where she said yesterday "Who wants to get married? I am glad to be free."

She said that Rubirosa, who left a New Jersey airport yesterday for Paris, was a "Shannon airport" and was so scared of photographers and would join her here tonight.

"I am waiting for him with a heavy heart. We have sworn love and fidelity for life," she added.

Miss Gabor won a divorce recently from George Sanders, the British film actor. Rubirosa is estranged from his wife Barbara Kuiton, the Woolworth heiress.—Reuter.

French Army Insulted By Journalists

Paris, Apr. 7.

The Communist newspapermen from the Paris daily L'Humanite were sentenced by a Paris court today to two months' imprisonment with benefit of the First Offenders Act, and a 50,000-franc fine for having insulted the French Army which fought in Korea.

The journalists were Gaston Tessier, Director of L'Humanite, and Georges Sadoul, film critic. They were sentenced for an article published on February 14 under the title "The Army's glory in Korea must not be shown."

The Court considered the article, a review of the film Creve Coeur, which has not been shown to the public yet, insulting and slanderous towards the Army.

The reviewer called French soldiers in Korea "mercenaries," "scoundrels," "hired murderers," and "imperialist criminals."—France-Press.

Want Twice As Much Pay

London, Apr. 7. Leaders of one million building workers today expressed dissatisfaction with a pay offer from employers and decided to seek twice the amount.

The building employers were understood to have offered an increase of one penny an hour per man, which would cost the industry an estimated £10,000,000 a year.

The offer was rejected at a meeting today of leaders of 18 unions in the National Federation of Building Trades Operatives. It decided to press for at least two pence more an hour.—Reuter.

Third H-Bomb Test Carried Out Paper Reveals New Life-Destroying Weapon

Washington, Apr. 7.

The Atomic Energy Commission said today that the third test in the present hydrogen weapons series at the Pacific proving grounds of the Commission was successfully carried out yesterday.

"Information of great importance to national defence continues to be derived from this test series," said the announcement by Chairman Lewis L. Strauss.

The test area was carefully searched by aircraft and radar for ships that might have strayed into the danger zone.

The announcement said that the explosion was set off yesterday at the AEC's Eniwetok-Bikini proving grounds in the Marshall Islands.

The announcement came shortly after President Eisenhower said at his weekly news conference that the United States is making H-bombs about as big as it intends to.

The President said he knew of no reason to make the super-bomb—already capable of knocking out a metropolis—any bigger than it is.

The inference is that in the present tests the AEC is seeking not more powerful weapons but more efficient and more deliverable ones.

Yesterday's explosion brought to at least 57 the number of nuclear blasts since the birth of atomic weapon engineering nine years ago.

The AEC's announcement did not say that it was a thermonuclear (hydrogen) explosion. But Mr Strauss in his White House statement a week ago referred to the experimental programme as "a test series of thermonuclear weapons."

No reliable estimates have been made public of the power of the second shot on March 26. Some Congressional sources said that it was smaller than the first one, others said it was larger.

All the AEC said of the third explosion was this: "Lewis L. Strauss, Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, stated today that the third test in the present weapons series at the Pacific proving grounds of the Commission was successfully carried out on Tuesday, April 6."

"As in previous instances, in preparation for the tests the area was searched both visually and by radar for possible shipping."

"Information of great importance to national defence continues to be derived from this test series."—United Press.

THE COBALT BOMB New York, Apr. 7.

The most deadly weapon yet conceived by man which could annihilate all life on earth can now be made successfully, a dispatch in the New York Times said today.

The cobalt bomb—a hydrogen bomb encased in a cobalt shell—passed from the realm of the theoretical during the recent hydrogen blasts at the Eniwetok proving grounds in the Pacific, New York Times science writer William L. Lawrence said in a two-column story in the Times.

The story said that the explosion of a cobalt bomb would produce a radioactive cloud 320 times more powerful than radium. The cloud, carried by prevailing winds, could travel thousands of miles, destroying all life in its path.

Professor Harrison Brown, nuclear chemist at the California Institute of Technology, said that if a cobalt bomb were set off 1,000 miles west of California "the radioactive dust would reach California in about a day and New York in four or five days, killing most life as it traverses the continent," according to the newspaper.

"Similarly," the Times quoted Brown, "the Western Powers could explode hydrogen-cobalt bombs of a north-south line about the longitude of Prague that would destroy all life within a strip 1,500 miles wide, extending from Leningrad to Odesa, and 3,000 miles deep from Prague to the Ural Mountains."

"Such an attack would produce a scorched earth unprecedented in history," Brown told the newspaper.

The recent hydrogen tests at Eniwetok virtually proved that the cobalt bomb can be made by any power possessing the know-how of the hydrogen bomb.

The cobalt bomb, simply stated, is a hydrogen bomb encased in cobalt instead of steel. When the cobalt bomb is detonated the cobalt vapourises and is transformed into the deadly radioactive cloud.

Professor Leo Szilard of the University of Chicago told the Times that 400 one-ton bombs would release enough radioactivity to extinguish all life on earth.

The newspaper concluded that the nature of the weapon itself precluded testing it anywhere in the world but that the Eniwetok hydrogen tests make such tests unnecessary for the two weapons are the same except for the outer casing.—United Press.

FRELATE'S PLEA London, Apr. 8.

The Archbishop of York, Dr Cyril Garbett, said last night the Church must protest with all its might against the use of weapons for indiscriminate mass destruction.

He called for another high level attempt by the Big Powers to reach agreement on questions that divide them and on disarmament.

The 79-year-old Archbishop told the Authors' Clubs here the question, "What has the Church to say about the hydrogen bomb?" was weighing on the minds and consciences of all thoughtful men.

"It is childish to speak as if this was on a par with the discovery of a gunpowder or dynamite," he said. "It is difficult on back page, Col. 4)

Stones Thrown At Cinema Georgetown, Apr. 7.

A gang of youths hurled stones at a cinema screen and smashed furniture while a Coronation film was being shown in a school last night. At the end of the show, they stoned the school.—Reuter.

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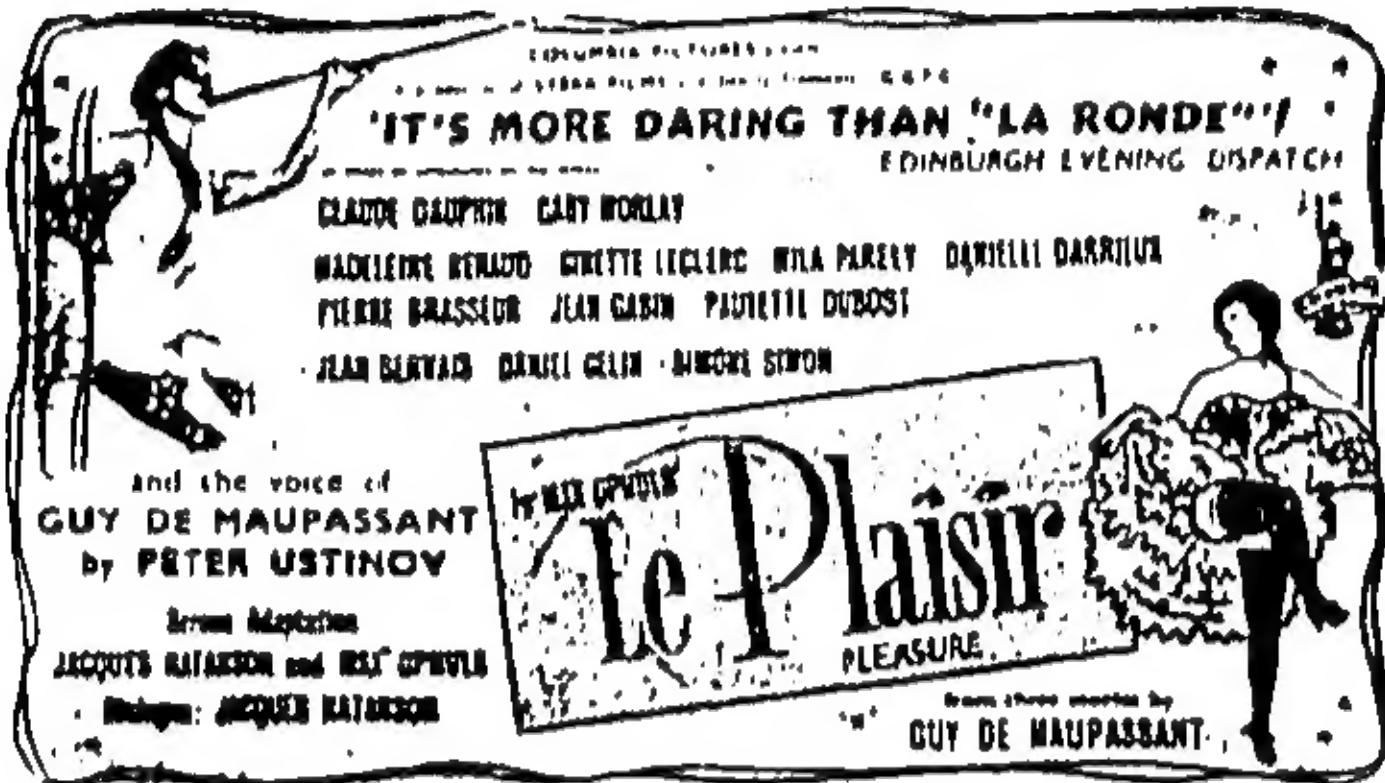
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WHY FRANCE ASKED FOR MORE US AID

**Princess Margaret
Is Going
Down A Coalmine**Nottingham, Apr. 7.
Princess Margaret, visiting
the East Midlands Division
of the National Coal Board,
today is descending a
mineshaft for the first
time.Equipped with miner's
helmet and white overall,
the Princess is inspecting
the Calverton Colliery
near Nottingham and seeing
miners using modern
electric coal cutting
machines at the face.
Coal Board officials have
provided miners to pick
at a three-foot four-inch
face in case the Princess
wishes to haul out a piece
of coal. — China Mail
Special.

Russians Are Worried About H-Bomb War

New York, Apr. 7.
Russia's leaders are "very
seriously concerned" about
the dangers of an atomic
and hydrogen bomb war,
Mr Henry Shapiro, United
Press Moscow Bureau
manager, said tonight.The Russians, however, could
be expected to do little more
than renew their proposal for
outlawing of atomic and
hydrogen weapons when the
United Nations Disarmament
Commission meets on Friday,
he said.Mr Shapiro, a veteran of 20
years in Moscow, returned
tonight aboard the liner,
Liberte.The correspondent, his wife
and a 13-year-old daughter left
Moscow last autumn.
"Russia's scientists and mili-
tary men are fully aware of the
danger of atomic war," Shapiro
said. "They are not suicidal
maniacs. They will be careful
before they unleash an atomic
war which will bring what
Secretary of State John Foster
Dulles calls instant and massive
retaliation."Shapiro said that under the
regime of the late Premier Josef
Stalin the Russians said that
only a third world war would
"put the doom of capitalism."**PEOPLE KNOW**
But Foreign Minister, Mr. M.
Molotov, has said in recent
speeches that a third world war
would bring the "danger of
destruction of the whole of
civilization.""The Russian people at least
know something of the danger
of a new war," Shapiro said.
"The Soviet press has been
writing extensively about the
character of the hydrogen
bomb. The Soviet leaders are
very seriously concerned about
the danger of an atomic war."Concerning Mr. Molotov's
declarations on the danger of
atomic warfare, Mr. Shapiro
said it has been evident since
Stalin's death that Mr. Molotov
is absolute master in Soviet
foreign affairs."I saw Molotov in action at
the Berlin conference and he
confirmed that impression,"
Shapiro said.
He said it was possible that
Russia would make some sort
of new proposal if and when the
UN Disarmament Commission
gets down to private talks among
"the powers principally in-
volved."The real hope for atomic
agreement, he said, "is in
President Eisenhower's plan for
atoms for peace. Other
things may grow from that.
The Russians are giving serious
consideration to Mr. Eisen-
hower's plan." — United Press.

French Message To Queen

Paris, Apr. 7.
The President, Premier and
Foreign Minister of France to-
night sent messages to Queen
Elizabeth II, the British Prime
Minister, and the Foreign Minis-
ter to mark the 50th anniversary
of the "Entente Cordiale".
President Auriol told the Queen
of the faithfulness of his nation
to "the feelings which bind us"
to Britain.Premier Joseph Laniel told Sir
Winston Churchill that France
would never forget the help
given her by Britain during the
two world wars.Foreign Minister M. Georges
Bidault in his message to
Foreign Secretary Mr. Anthony
Eden said that close Franco-
British understanding had been
the "bulwark of freedom" in
Europe since the beginning of
the century. — France-Press.

Concern For Political Aspect Of Dien Bien Phu Battle

RECENT STATEMENTS BY MR DULLES EXPLAINED

Paris, Apr. 7.

Sources close to the French Foreign Ministry
said today France had applied for more American
military aid in Indo-China because of its concern
for the political as well as the military aspect of
the fighting at Dien Bien Phu.These sources also said that the main prin-
ciple of United States foreign policy in the Far
East was to forestall complications rather than
face them. This, they said, explained the U.S.
Secretary of State, Mr Dulles's call for "United
Action".It was intended as an extension and confirmation
of a warning already given to Communist China and
was intended to deter aggression.These sources said today
three main considerations
should be held in mind in
order to assess various re-
ports concerning the polit-
ical aspect of the situation
in the Far East, and more
particularly in Southeast
Asia.First, they said, was the
situation at Dien Bien Phu.
They pointed out that the battle
taking place there was the
source of France's immediate
concern. Although France's con-
cern dealt with the "human"
aspect of the situation, the polit-
ical impact of the fighting could
not be denied, they said.For these reasons, these
sources added, a maximum
effort should be made in favour
of Dien Bien Phu and it was
under this consideration that
fresh requests for materials,
presumably aid materials, were
made to the United States.Second was the forthcoming
Geneva Conference. The sources
revelled in the connection that
the French Government had
endeavoured to initiate negotia-
tions and to seek a settlement
of the conflict. They recalled
that the Foreign Minister
M. Georges Bidault had made
successful efforts at the Berlin
Conference to convene the
Geneva Conference to discuss
Far Eastern affairs, particularly
Indo-China.They believed the French
stand concerning the Conference
gained fresh support as a result
of recent debates in the French
National Assembly.**BEST CONDITIONS**
These sources emphasised
that the French Government
was doing its utmost to attend
the conference under the best
possible conditions. In addi-
tion, the sources pointed out,
French, American and British
talks were to begin next week
in Paris to agree, if possible,
upon a co-ordinated stand by
the Three Powers at Geneva on
the overall question of Indo-
China.Thirdly, the American effort
towards a united action to check
Communist aggression in South-
east Asia. American representa-
tives are exchanging views on
this subject with the represen-
tatives of France and Britain on
the one hand, and with repre-
sentatives of interested Pacific
Powers on the other, the
sources recalled.They pointed out that the
American initiative was not
surprising when viewed within
the framework of the general
outline of the United States
Far Eastern policy, one of whose
main principles is to forestall
complications rather than face
them. From this principle
stems the trend to issue warn-
ings to Communist China and
to the USSR.It was understood that the
publication of a declaration,
somewhat similar to the declara-
tion issued by the sixteen
Powers to China on Korea last
August, which was regarded as
having produced successful re-
sults, might be under considera-
tion now.Indeed, Secretary of State Mr
John Foster Dulles' repeated

No Promotion Yet For Hero

Paris, Apr. 7.

A Government spokes-
man said today that France
will not promote Colonel
Christian de la Croix de
Castries, hero of the battle
of Dien Bien Phu, until the
battle is over.He was nominated last
week as a Brigadier-
General.The Information Minister,
M. Emile Hugues, said
after a Cabinet session that
traditionally the French
Army does not make pro-
motions while a battle is
under way.Observers also pointed
out that the Communists
would have an important
propaganda point if de
Castries, 50, were killed or
captured with the rank of
General. — United Press.

Campaign In Malaya 'Satisfactory'

London, Apr. 7.

Mr Oliver Lyttelton, the
Colonial Secretary, told the
House of Commons today
operations against the ter-
rorists in Malaya were pro-
ceeding satisfactorily.The general policy was to
maintain steady pressure every-
where by bringing special con-
centrations of troops to areas
where the danger was greatest.One good indication of pro-
gress was the large proportion
of party leaders killed or cap-
tured in the past year. Another
was the admission in captured
documents of the effectiveness
of the blockade of supplies.Mr Lyttelton added: "As a
result of this progress, it was
possible on Sunday to declare a
new white area (an area
cleared of terrorists) with a
population of 300,000. This
brings the combined population
of the white areas up to 1,420-
000, or one-fifth of the popu-
lation of the Federation."Sir Ian Fraser (Conservative)
who had asked for the state-
ment, said: "The Colonial
Secretary has won the confidence
of the country by his wisdom
and firmness." — Reuter.

Egypt Ratifies

United Nations, Apr. 7.

The United Nations Legal
Department announced today
receipt by mail of Egypt's ad-
herence to the convention of
the Inter-Governmental Con-
sultative Organisation.Egypt was the fifth country
to ratify. The convention be-
comes effective when ratified by
21 countries, including seven
which must own at least 1,000-
000 gross tons of shipping. —
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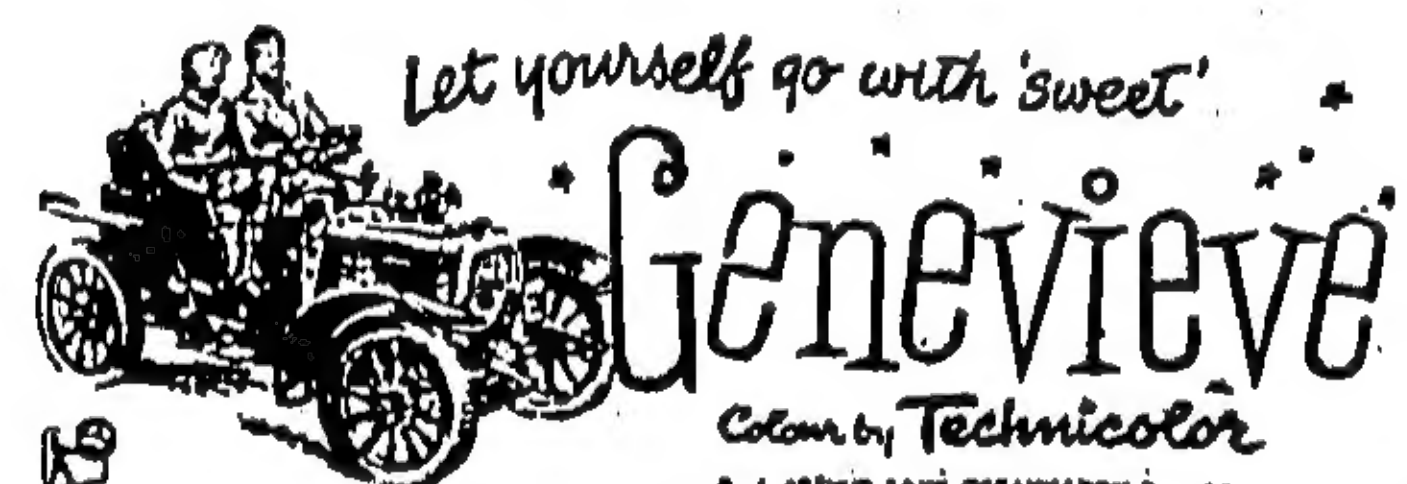
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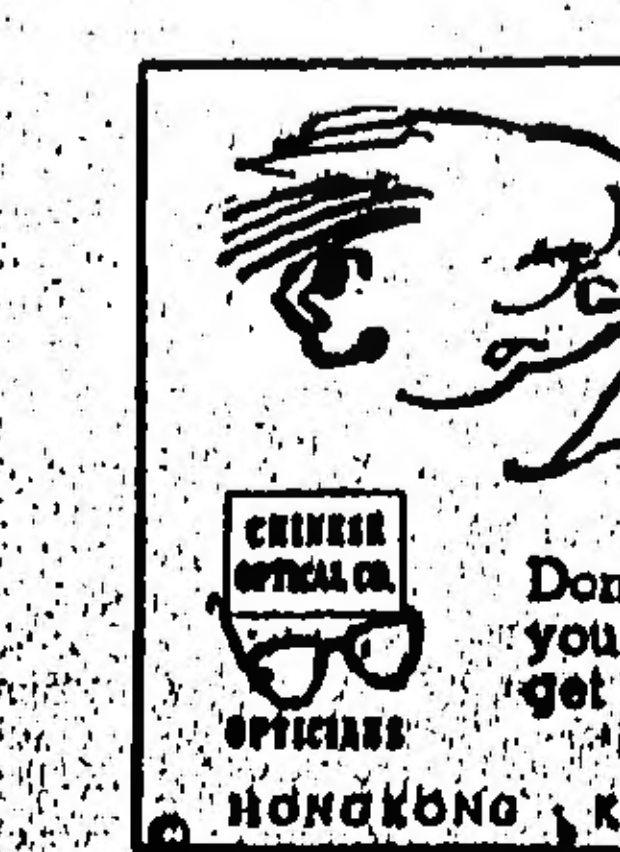
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Abbe Pierre In London



The 41-year-old Abbe Pierre—the most talked-of man in France—arrives at London Airport from Paris. — Express Photo.

He Wants To Expose Bad Conditions All Over The World

London. The Abbe Pierre, 41, whose campaign for 2,500 homeless families in Paris has shocked the French Government into promising £1 million for housing, said when he arrived in London this week that a "searchlight must be thrown on bad conditions" all over the world.

To do it, "groups of men like the old-time friars must be willing to share these bad conditions with the poor." The Abbe was giving a Press conference before addressing a joint rally of the Parliamentary Association for World Government and Federal Union in Central Hall, Westminster.

His black capuchin cloak was relieved only by the red ribbon of the Legion d'honneur, on his soutane were three rows of decorations for work in the Resistance.

It is in the nom de guerre of the Abbe Pierre that the Abbe Henri Groues has awakened the conscience of France to the plight of the poor and become

the 20th-century successor of St Vincent de Paul. He threw open his home in the slums of Paris after the war to any who needed shelter. So was founded the "Companions of Emmaus," a community of beggars and homeless families known in Paris as "the rag-pickers" because of their state of rag and bones found in dustbins.

"The root of the world's problems," the Abbe said, "is based on the primary need of health, teaching, housing, and food. Once a public official reproached me because I settled a family in ragged tents in the forests outside Paris."

"He was right when he said the tents were bad. But they were better than the conditions under which the family had been living before: among 60 people in a courtyard with only one lavatory and 15 people to a room."

A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS
- 1 Tipped up (6).
 - 5 Unreasoning (8).
 - 8 Climbing plant (4).
 - 9 Extract spirit (6).
 - 11 Odorous vapours (5).
 - 12 Comfort (6).
 - 14 Ornament (4).
 - 16 Picture stand (5).
 - 18 Spry (6).
 - 19 Curved (4).
 - 20 Disturbance (6).
 - 24 Vestige (5).
 - 25 Small shot (6).
 - 26 Fastens (4).
 - 27 Blockhead (8).
 - 28 Roll (6).
- DOWN
- 1 Fuss (4).
 - 2 Damsel (4).
 - 3 Wickedness (4).
 - 4 Swell (6).
 - 6 Arbitrator (7).
 - 7 Sentinels (7).
 - 10 Sum (6).
 - 13 Jibed at (7).
 - 14 Rascal (7).
 - 15 Hide (6).
 - 17 Cancel (6).
 - 19 Protective bar (6).
 - 21 Spanish coin (4).
 - 22 Cut open (4).
 - 23 Mix (4).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD.—Across: 1 Steep, 4 Pollid, 8 Afrald, 10 Arson, 12 Misses, 14 Desert, 17 Fear, 19 Grands, 20 Preface, 22 Left, 23 Tearing, 27 Easter, 29 Clang, 30 Staple, 31 Drivels, 32 Rules. Down: 1 Staid, 2 Earns, 3 Prime, 5 Alas, 6 Lesson, 7 Donors, 9 Direcula, 11 Hoparl, 13 Streets, 15 Rire, 16 Soften, 18 Eden, 20 Piccid, 21 Efface, 24 Astrir, 25 Impel, 26 Queens, 28 Agad.

French Cabinet Expects Juin To Resign

Paris, Apr. 7.

Both the Cabinet and the French Council of the Republic (Upper House) marked time today on the future of Marshal Alphonse Juin, Allied Commander in Central Europe, who was reprimanded by the Atlantic Council for his public speeches against the European Army plan.

Both groups were apparently waiting for Marshal Juin to make the next move himself—and most officials took it for granted he would resign.

The Cabinet was reliably reported to have postponed any action on the controversial Marshal's position after the Prime Minister, M. Joseph Laniel, stressed it would be a Frenchman who will succeed him if he did resign.

The Cabinet was expected to reconsider the situation if this assurance did not cause the Marshal to give up his command. The Council of the Republic voted 177 to 114 against debating the situation. And in opposing the setting of a future debate date, the Vice-President, M. Paul Reynaud, said: "We believe several days are needed for the situation to clarify."

The question of a successor to the Marshal in the case of his resignation was formally taken up today by the National Defence Committee of the National Assembly. The Committee asked its Chairman, Gaullist General Pierre Koenig, to tell President Rene Coty the Committee's wish that any successor should be a Frenchman.

Because there never has been any question of the contrary, this move was interpreted as support for the Marshal's opposition to the European Army plan, as well as a pretext for him to delay his resignation from NATO.

DID NOT APPEAR

Marshal Juin did not appear today at this Fontainebleau Headquarters for the fourth day in succession. A spokesman said he generally worked there every two to three days.

Gaullist Senator Michel Debre, who requested the Upper House debate, said the affair seemed to be only a matter of discipline and that the European Army was not concerned.

The Senator said Field Marshal Lord Montgomery, Deputy Supreme Commander at SHAEF, had expressed opinions on the European Army without any reaction from the Atlantic Council.

He added that M. Jean Monnet, French Chief of the European steel and coal pool, had given an opinion on French ratification of the EDC treaty without any criticism from the French Government.

"If officials must remain dumb," he said, "then let them say nothing." —Reuter.

Big German Yard To Build Ships Again

Hamburg, Apr. 8. Blohm and Voss, once Germany's biggest shipyard, has received permission to go back into the shipbuilding business, according to the Steinwerder Industrie Company now running the yard.

The Allied Military Security Board is, however, still withholding permission for it to build ocean-going vessels. The yard, so far restricted to building floating docks and repair work, will in future be allowed to build coasters and vessels for inland waters. The permission was given on March 26.

The new ship to be built is expected to be a ferry for 470 persons for the Hamburg Dampschiffahrt Company, to be delivered this year. —China Mail Special.

Oil Mission Going To Iran Soon

London, Apr. 7.

The British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, said in the House of Commons today he expected an oil mission to leave London shortly for Teheran to negotiate a settlement of the Iranian oil dispute.

Answering a Labour member, Mr. Eden said good progress was being made in the discussions in London of eight major world oil companies who are planning a consortium to market Iranian oil.

Mr. Eden said there had been no negotiations with the Persian Government. —Reuter.

BOAC Plane Skids On Icy Runway

New York, Apr. 7.

A group of 22 passengers, on a BOAC plane which skidded off a runway and into a snowdrift at Gander, Newfoundland, after making a landing at 4.30 a.m., arrived in New York today.

No one was injured or shaken up in the mishap, according to a BOAC spokesman. The Boeing Stratocruiser No 3 engine were bent so that the passengers were placed aboard a Pan American Airways flight for the balance of their trip to New York.

The passengers were en route from London to New York on BOAC Flight 509. The plane had landed at Gander to refuel. One of the passengers, James Turbayne of London, U.S. manager of the British Travel Service, said: "The plane made a very nice landing. The visibility was quite poor. It was snowing at the time."

"When he came to the end of the runway, he reversed the propellers. You could feel the strong crosswind. The run was practically completed when there was a hit of a lurch and we ran into a snowdrift on the side of the runway. We did not travel very far, because when we stopped the tail of the plane was still hanging over the edge of the runway."

The passengers were placed into a bus which carried them to the Gander terminal. A moment after they boarded the bus the weather closed in and they were forced to remain in the terminal building until the weather cleared and they could depart on the Pan American plane. —United Press.

Charlie Chaplin Gets A Big Tax Bill From India

Bombay, Apr. 7.

Charlie Chaplin has to pay tax on 60 per cent of the rentals of his films sent to India for exploitation through his agents, United Artists Corporation, the Bombay High Court has ruled.

In giving the ruling, the court expressed strong displeasure at the manner in which material information was withheld from the Tax Department either by Chaplin or his legal advisers in the United States.

Chaplin was assessed through his agents in India for the assessment years 1942-43, 1943-44, and 1944-45, the assessment being 60 per cent of the rental realised by United Artists in India on the films he handed over to them for exploitation in India.

The court, however, conducted in the United States, and it was Chaplin's case that according to an agreement between himself

and United Artists, he had sold his right to exploit the films in India and the 60 per cent of the rentals represented the mode of computing the price of the films.

The 60 per cent was paid in the United States and the amount was realised by the agents in India as the revenue receipts of the United Artists. The 60 per cent was merely a measure of determining what price had been fixed between Mr. Chaplin and United Artists, through his lawyers, contended that he had no activities which resulted in profits in India and that it could never be suggested that the 60

Princess Margaret At The "Ideal Homes" Preview



Princess Margaret holds her fur coat snugly around her to keep out the March chill as she arrives at Olympia, London for a preview of the 31st Ideal Home Exhibition. Last year's exhibition attracted more than a million visitors.

Official Western Report Says

E. German Communists "Can't Keep Order Without Soviet Tanks"

Berlin, Apr. 7.

The East German Communist Party is "decaying" and must rely more and more on Soviet tanks and troops to keep order in the Soviet Zone, West German officials said today.

The West German Ministry for All German Affairs, in a special report on the East German Communist Party, said more than 700,000 Reds had been purged from membership in the past six years.

The Ministry report said at least 70,000 were dismissed after the June 17 workers' revolt in a "provocative membership."

"An extremely critical period has begun for the Socialist Unity (Communist) Party, which may be decisive for the continued existence of German Communism as a potential factor," said the report.

It said Walter Ulbricht, the Moscow-trained "strong man" of the German Reds, had been ordered to "consolidate the Party, stiffen its cadres and re-establish Party discipline."

Ulbricht was confirmed today as supreme master of the new Soviet satellite State. He was re-elected First Secretary of the East German Communist Party by the annual convention of the Party Central Committee.

The Ministry report said that if Ulbricht failed to carry out the directives "within a certain time, then the Socialist Unity Party will have forfeited its function as a political and social integrating force in the Soviet Zone."

"Red Army tanks were able to avert the overthrow of the satellite government in Pankov (East Germany) on June 17, 1953, but they were not able to stem the internal process of decay of a totalitarian party," said the report.

Ulbricht, Deputy Premier of the East German regime, was expected to resign his government post to devote all his time to Party affairs. —United Press.

US Senators Want No Veto On H-Bomb

Washington, Apr. 7.

Key Senators of both parties declared today they were opposed to giving Britain or any other ally a veto on American use of the hydrogen bomb.

The Republican floor leader, Senator William Knowland said: "Any agreement that gives any other nation a veto on our use of atomic weapons, of which our very existence may exist, cannot be justified."

Democrat Senator Harry Byrd, a member of the Senate Armed Services Committee, said if there was time to consult with allies "well and good. But if we are attacked, there will be no time for any consultation."

Republican Senator Alexander Wiley, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, declared it was obvious the British would have to be consulted on American use of their bases to launch H-bomb or A-bomb attacks in case of war. Senator Knowland agreed.

Democrat Senator Ester Kefauver, a minority voice among his colleagues, said the decision on the use of the H-bomb should be made through the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation.

"We will lose the strength and protection we have been building up in the North Atlantic Community if we start going it alone," he said. —Reuter.

ATTLEE'S SPEECH

London, Apr. 7.

The former Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, discussed the hydrogen bomb before a meeting of women Labour Party members today.

He said that the British Socialist leaders had "thought it was our duty not only to this country but to the world to try to take a new initiative and try to see what steps should be taken to lift this fear of the hydrogen bomb which hangs over all the men and women of the world."

New Life In Its Aviation Industry

France Has A Younger Sister To The Comet

Paris, Apr. 8.

The French aviation industry is shaking off the lethargy into which it sank under the German occupation, in a bid to compete with its British and American rivals.

M. Maurice Heurteux, 52-year-old head of the famous Hispano-Suiza aeroplane engine firm and chosen spokesman of a trade which employs almost 60,000 workers, proudly pointed at the rows of photographs which line the walls of his Paris office.

"Look at our Caravelle jet transport — France's first — with its twin British Avon engines housed in the fuselage," he said. "A younger sister to the Comet, it will be playing the world's air routes on medium hauls within two years from now."

"And do not forget our Mystere IV B jet fighter, the first in France to smash the sound barrier in level flight, without the aid of rocket boosters."

"Compare the storage space of our Hurel Dubois 32 transport, which will carry double the payload of a Dakota over twice the distance at the same cost. It will soon be competing with the best British and American cargo aircraft."

French aviation today is trapped in a vicious circle. Without selling more aircraft, the aircraft factories cannot expand production to a level at which prices can be lowered to compete with foreign designers. But without cutting prices, first, they cannot attract more orders.

France's four-engine Armagnac transport aircraft, for example, of which only eight have been built, costs twice as much as its American equivalent, the DC-6B. The Douglas Aircraft Company never sets a production line rolling until it receives its 150th order. But no French manufacturer could afford to wait for such a total to pile up.

The plight of French aviation dates from the early months after the war when 100,000 of the 200,000 workers employed at the fall of France in 1940 were still at their factory benches, turning out German Junkers and other pre-war models, which they had been producing for the enemy during the Occupation.

WIDESPREAD UNEMPLOYMENT

General Charles de Gaulle's Communist Air Minister, M. Charles Tillon, argued that to cut down production to the level of immediate post-war needs until French technical knowledge caught up with that of its foreign rivals would cause widespread unemployment. He refused to close surplus factories and lay off workers.

But with the withdrawal of the Communists from the Government the industry shrank swiftly to its present total of 60,000 employees, of whom 20,000 make only necessities.

This year's Air Force appropriations, however, have been increased by over 8,000 million francs (about £8,000,000) to 270,500 million (about £270,500,000) to achieve the target of the Defence Minister, M. Rene Pleven, of 1,000 first line combat aircraft by the end of 1955.

M. Pleven's plan to replace obsolescent Allied aircraft by French-designed machines, including 225 Mysteres IV-B's and 70 Vautour fighter bombers, paid for with United States off-shore procurements, should give the industry a new fillip.

BOOST SALES

A special committee was set up here to boost the sale abroad of France's crack jet planes.

The Government is also believed to be investing thousands of millions of francs in the development of guided missiles. M. Louis Christiaens, the Air Minister, said in January that France was manufacturing an anti-tank robot superior to any designed in the United States.

The Government's new programmes are not, however, sufficient to keep the entire French aircraft industry busy, for its production potential still far exceeds military needs, as adapted to the nation's budget resources.

Nor can civil aviation fill the gap for M. Paul Devinat, Under-Secretary of Public Works and Civil Aviation, was refused the credits which he sought to enable him to launch a 100,000-franc 5-year plan to improve grand facilities and a 30,000-million franc scheme for new flying equipment.

Work on the new Caravelle jet transport may even have to be suspended. — China Mail Special.

The Backroom Girls Of TV



"Prop men" give way to "prop girls" at the TV centre at White City, London, where Susan Spence, (on left), and Jane Dickens are assistant in the Design Department. As Design Assistants they work as TV set dressers and help handle the 5,000 pieces of kit used each week. They are two of the four girls employed in a staff of 170 in the department, which has between 20 and 30,000 pieces. — Cheshire-born Susan—a relative of Gerald Cock, TV's first head, now lives at Whitehouse, near Buxton, Derbyshire. Jane, who was born in Edinburgh, is the daughter of a professor at Cambridge, where she now lives.

★ DON IDDON'S DIARY ★

MANHATTAN GETS A SPRING FACE-LIFT

New York, Tuesday. NEW YORKERS are humming "I Love Paris in the Springtime," which is close to the top of the Hit Parade, but even Paris cannot be more spectacular than New York just now. The weather has been dazzlingly bright most days, and the spring fever is infectious.

New buildings, mainly of glass and steel, modelled after the United Nations headquarters and the Lever Brothers showplace, are mushrooming.

Full-size boom

WHERE at the beginning of the year there were vacant lots, old brownstone houses, and ancient shoe-shine parlours, there are now spanking new towers.

There may be a slump in the selling of goods, but there is definitely a full-size Manhattan building boom. This year alone 33 new big buildings have gone up. Another 94 are under construction, and since the war the builders have erected 900 major and "minor" skyscrapers.

The face of New York and its skyline are changing all the time. The glass sandwich and the steel-and-stone wedding-cake designs dominate mid-town.

I am impressed by the speed and skill of the American workman. From my office window I have watched Rockefeller Centre expand to rickety Sixth Avenue, named but never referred to as "the Avenue of the Americas," and seen the Centre spread to 51st and 52nd Streets.

Robert Moses, the building genius who gave New York State some of its magnificent parkways and its famous Jones Beach, says: "New York has amazed and defied its critics." And Frank Lloyd Wright, the architect who prophesied that cities would die and grass grow in the streets, is significantly silent.

Moses is about to tackle the cypress, Columbus Circle, and build a mammoth New York coliseum, a \$30,000,000 convention and exhibition project.

There is little limit to the ingenuity and enterprise of the restless Americans. I admire the way they get things—particularly the super-colossal—done.

Will the building boom ever end? Mayor Robert Wagner thinks not, and Wall Street, often cautious and sometimes timid, says: "There can never be a real depression while the building continues, because building keeps almost all other industries going."

So I am happy to report that the spring-song here is the thud of the pneumatic drill and the clang of the rivet-gun.

On the waterfront the story is not so cheerful. The dockers have not followed the example of the builders. Instead, they have called a series of wildcat strikes which have made the piers idle and cost New York about \$50,000,000 in cargoes, trade and wages. The New York waterfront has been a dangerous place to tour. I drove along there slowly one day, and paused to talk to a group of policemen (1,500 police now stand watch on the piers).

Strike warfare

A police captain said: "Get that car out of here unless you want to get it smashed up." I showed my yellow Press card, and the captain said, grudgingly: "Well, you're on your own—at your own risk—there's no Press-box here."

Two unions have been fighting for control of the docks and the dockers. There has been open war between the old but never referred to as "the Association of the Americas," and the new union formed by the American Federation of Labour.

Stones flew past my windshield as I crept along the toe of Manhattan. I saw an overturned car in a side-street and ambulances drawn up near South Ferry. There have been fights with fists, with black-jacks, and with broken bottles. Forty ships have been tied up, helpless to sail without long-shoremen.

A conservative estimate is that gangs have looted union welfare funds of \$35,000,000 in the past few years. No wonder the men are restless and there

have been pleas to President Eisenhower to do something, such as calling out the Army to restore order. The President is unlikely to do that.

Not interfering

HE has lost one of his Secretaries of Labour (Martin Durkin, the plumber in the Millionaires' Cabinet), and says he has full confidence in the present Secretary, James Mitchell. Mr. Eisenhower likes to delegate authority and not interfere with department heads unless it is absolutely necessary.

The President has very little time for Messrs. Cohn and Schine, the two bright boys on whom Senator McCarthy dotes. These private eyes and amateur gumshoes are at the moment getting as much publicity as McCarthy himself. When the full story is told, if it ever is, it will be a shocker.

Eisenhower's "new look" foreign and defence policy is getting a certain amount of attention, but there have been so many confusing statements about "massive retaliatory blows" that the voters don't know which way to dodge.

Sir Gladwyn Jebb's views on admitting Communist China to the United Nations once that country is purged of aggression made headlines here, but Sir Gladwyn, usually so popular, is being cuffed and criticised for the suggestion.

DEATH ON FLEET STREET

By Les Armour

LONDON'S newest daily newspaper has folded its "galley proofs" and disappeared into whatever limbo lies in wait for departed journals.

The Recorder died suddenly: a quarrel with the London Society of Compositors ended its life only five months after birth.

There were some in Fleet Street, of course, who had been predicting the end ever since the beginning.

But the paper was not so obviously headed for limbo—the experiment can remain a heartening one for would-be publishers.

ON A SHOESTRING

Founder William Brittain, started it on a shoestring. He had an estimated £100,000 capital of his own, only a few weekly journals to fall back upon, and no printing plant for the daily.

He recruited a half-dozen Fleet Street stalwarts. To head the team, he acquired Solly Chandler, acknowledged as one of the most brilliant editors in the business, and, to add punch, he employed Randolph Churchill to chastise the opposition press.

Solly Chandler stayed only a short time. The struggle with inadequate printing facilities was, reportedly, too much for him.

The first few issues shocked Fleet Street and probably scared off a lot of potential customers.

But The Recorder overcame its birth pangs more quickly than most people expected. It took on a solid look, displayed excellent manners, and had its own vigorous outlook on Britain's economic affairs.

FINAL TROUBLE

It may not have been very pretty to look at, but considering that it was operating with a fraction of the normal Fleet Street staff, it was remarkable.

And it showed every sign of approaching the "break even" point.

Brittain estimated that he could have reached that point within three months.

The final trouble, it seems, was a simple error. Too many compositors had been hired at the beginning. Brittain wanted to economise. The compositors asked to be let in on his future plans. Negotiations dragged on, and finally, tempers flared.

The Recorder folded. But that may not be the end of the story. Somebody else may be able to profit from its lessons.



"Take it easy at Bocher's Brook in case they shrink!"

London Express Service

A SOVIET PARADOX: HATRED IN PURSUIT OF 'PEACE'

By Dennis Bardens

PRESENTING his credentials to President Truman on September 26, 1952, M. Zarubin, the Soviet Ambassador to the United States, declared that "the Government of the Soviet Union, in pursuing consistently the policy of strengthening the peace, is striving to maintain friendly political, economic and cultural relations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America."

Interviewed afterwards by reporters, M. Zarubin denied that the Soviet Union was carrying on a hate campaign against the West. "It's not true," he said.

Let us examine the situation as it exists. If the Soviet Union desired friendship with other nations, it would surely not inflame its peoples to actual hatred of the Western Powers. This it does deliberately, with- out respite, with all its considerable resources, and, apparently, without the knowledge of M. Zarubin. Soviet policy, in fact, suggests that the Russians are determined that there shall be no compromise between militant Communism and the free world.

Hatred of non-Communists is enjoined as the duty of all Com-

munists. "Love for the Socialist Motherland... is indissolubly linked with the fostering of irreconcilable hatred for enemies of our Motherland," said Komsomolskaya Pravda, journal of the Soviet Youth organisation, on January 28, 1947. "Hatred for the enemies of the land of Socialism is an inseparable feature of Socialist ideology." The Moscow "line" is still substantially the same, and since all who do not accept Communism are "enemies," it amounts to incitement to violence against the entire non-Communist world.

HYPOCRISY

THE Communist-sponsored International Conference in December 1952, held in Vienna in April 1952, passed a high-sounding resolution, intended for the consumption of fellow travellers, that there should be measures "... to brand as criminal any teaching of hatred between the peoples." This is hypocrisy, for Soviet propaganda does little else but foster such hatred.

Consider this reference to the United States by the Communist Prime Minister of

Albania, Enver Hoxha, on June 29, 1952: "We hate with all our souls the United States Imperialists and their satellites, the Titoists, monarcho-Fascists, and the Italian Fascists." Nice, friendly language, just the sort of thing to encourage international co-operation!

And consider this from the Cominform Journal of May 23, 1952: "Let all honest people to whom peace is dear pass sentence on the enemies of mankind, the sanguinary American butchers, plotting a new world massacre, to enslave the peace-loving peoples and install a regime of Fascist reaction on earth."

Have the Communists arraigned the writer of this mischievous nonsense as a "criminal" in accordance with their resolution in Vienna? Or do they think such abuse makes for friendship? If you think so, try this experiment. Knock on your neighbour's door. When he answers, assume a hostile attitude, denounce him as a butcher, accuse him of planning a murder, and say he is out to create discord and misery. You'll soon discover whether or not that is the language of peace.

But Communist hatred is not reserved for America. It is

extended to all the non-Communist countries. No lie is too base to serve the purpose of the Soviet hate campaign. Consider, for instance, this charge, ludicrous, it is true, but calculated to inflame those ignorant enough to accept it: "The workers (of Britain) were preparing to celebrate the 1st of May. But the Government said 'No' and the police turned the town into an armed camp. Armoured cars were lined up in front of the workers' quarters, lines of police waited in full fighting readiness. Mothers hid their children lest they should come into the line of fire of the merciless bullets of the police enemies."

"The workers (of Britain) were preparing to celebrate the 1st of May. But the Government said 'No' and the police turned the town into an armed camp. Armoured cars were lined up in front of the workers' quarters, lines of police waited in full fighting readiness. Mothers hid their children lest they should come into the line of fire of the merciless bullets of the police enemies."

ALL FALSE

THIS was printed in Pravda, official organ of the Soviet Communist Party on July 13, 1949. It was, of course, false from beginning to end—as the authors well knew. For Tass, the Soviet-owned news agency which cables foreign news to the USSR, has a London office, and if it is a competent observer of the British scene it must know that the British police do not carry arms, and that there could be no question, therefore, of mothers hiding their children from bullets of any calibre, merciless or otherwise.

The Communist rulers of Russia, however, are not concerned with truth, but with poisoning the minds of their huge population, by inciting them to hatred against peoples with whom they are denied all personal contact.

It may be that some adults, especially in the satellite countries, which a few years ago were "not given to xenophobia, are 'impervious' to this influence. But this is hardly likely to be the case with children, who tend, in their impressionable years, to believe what their teachers tell them. Usually, children in any country have to be taught consideration for others... violence, and intolerance are usually checked by the parents. It is, therefore, perhaps the worst crime of the Communists that they instil into their youth an absolute hatred of all free countries.

HATE SONG

AS the official handbook for Soviet educators, "Communist Education in Soviet Schools," published in 1950, puts it: "Soviet Socialist humanism presupposes the development of unrestrained hatred towards the enemies of the people... and all those who hinder the progress of the workers' towards their sacred goal, Communism." So if Russia should enter a non-Communist country to give active help to a small band of insurgents who are trying to overthrow the existing government, all patriots resisting the invasion will be dubbed "enemies of the people," inasmuch as they are hindering the advent of Communism. To-

wards those who resist Russian invasion the Soviet citizen must feel "unrestrained hatred"—and he probably will.

This song of hate has penetrated all the schoolrooms behind the Iron Curtain. Rude Pravo (Czechoslovakia), echoed Moscow when it said: "The teacher... must instill (in his pupils) a just hatred of the imperialists..." The Bulgarians have taken up the parrot-cry: "Youth," said the Secretary of the Bulgarian Central Committee, "must be educated to an irreconcilable hatred of those who would foment another imperialist war." Sennad Ifusag (Hungary) has said that "burning hatred should be kindled in the students' hearts against the depraved enemies of humanity."

And how are the Soviet Armed Forces taught to regard the countries with which, nominally at least, the USSR pretends to be still at peace? "The personnel of our armed forces nurture a fierce hatred towards the Anglo-American imperialists," said Scantala (Rumania).

Krylya Pobedy, which is published for Soviet Air Force units in Austria, makes this contribution to international peace: "Warrior!" it screams, "read these true stories of the monstrous crimes of the American imperialists. Let your hearts burn with even greater loathing of the enemy!" But even these things are nothing compared with the unsubstantiated atrocity stories directed against the United Nations forces. These pour daily from the Communist press and radio. No accusation is too foul.

ABUSE

"It is impossible," said Moscow Radio on June 14, 1952, "to enumerate all the crimes committed by the American executioners in military uniform." On July 4, 1952, Red Fleet alleged that British forces had attempted to spread leprosy in Korea.

The cartoons printed in Soviet and satellite newspapers and journals represent abuse at its lowest. Invective, lies, blasphemy and near-pornography—all are invoked in the cause of fomenting hatred and the spirit of war. One cartoon in Krokodil, the Soviet humorous weekly, depicted the American soldier as a pig on all fours, his hypodermic syringe full of bacteria.

In another, Winston Churchill, whose courage saved Europe in its darkest hour, was shown fat, paunchy, "careering an evil-looking club, and saying of his two medals: 'I received this decoration for dragging out the last war. The Americans have given me another for instigating a new one...'" But why go on? By deed and word the Soviet Union and its satellites inflame their peoples against countries not yet subject to Soviet domination. If the Communists had friendly intentions towards the Western countries, why the deliberate and sustained hate campaign? As for the Western countries, reading the writing on the wall, they would be foolish indeed if they did not make reasonable provision to defend themselves.

PARIS NEWSLETTER BY SAM WHITE

MADAME MARIE BRISTLES AT A MILLIONAIRE

Paris. MADAME MARIE RITZ, the wispy 86-year-old widow of the founder of the first Ritz Hotel, is an indignant woman these days, and bristles at the mention of a mellifluous Greek name—Stavros Niarchos.

Mr Niarchos is a Greek ship-owner who, by paying six times the market value of Ritz Hotel shares, has already acquired a 15-20 per cent holding in the British registered company which owns them.

THE LAST WORD

MADAME RITZ, who lives in the hotel, received me in her sitting room in a Victorian period piece. In a corner of the room love-birds pecked at each other in their cage. Madame Ritz's 63-year-old son Charles sat beside her. She spoke in a hoarse voice, "little more than a whisper." Despite her age she takes an active interest in the hotel.

note lapses in service or cooking. No suite is redecorated without consulting her.

"This is my husband's hotel," she said, gently waving aside her son's remonstrances not to tell herself, "We started it and we don't want anyone else meddling in it."

Charles interrupted: "More than half the shares are held by mother and myself and a few friends. We know our friends—they will never part with their shares."

Charles, though married, has no children. He is the last of the Ritz's. How will he and his mother will their shares? "We have taken precautions about that," said Charles. "My mother has relatives in Switzerland. Our shares will go to them." "That man won't get them. He is wasting his money. We know our friends. They will stay with us."

Mr Niarchos has not been back to the hotel since.

M. AURIOL'S CHOICE

EX-PRESIDENT AURIOL has fulfilled a long standing ambition in Paris. Returning from a holiday which has lasted since he relinquished the Presidency last January, M. Auriol had his first meal in a Paris workmen's cafe for eight years.

His menu: Garlic sausages, lamb, cheese and a bottle of wine.

QUOTES OF THE WEEK

ACTOR Robert Lamoureux.—"Love? It's the effort a man makes to live with one woman."

INTERLUDE

INCIDENT from the grisly trial of Marie Beunard, widow accused of poisoning six relatives. WITNESS—I wish to make a declaration. JUDGE—It is not your place to make declarations but to answer questions. WITNESS—I wish to make a declaration. JUDGE—Remove this man. As he is being removed he is heard shouting: "All I wanted to say is that I am stone deaf."

4 Reasons why you must have a S.E.C. Refrigerator

1. If your kitchen is small, this is the model for you. It is compact and comes with a maximum of storage space and economical operation. This error-free refrigerator is thermostatically controlled. It is simple to use, a large freezer, a special plastic tray or fish chiller and a plastic salad and vegetable container. The cabinet interior is in white enamel. Interiors, finished platinum-contrast which is unchippable.

DE. 31. T \$900

2. The 5 cu. ft. refrigerator, which has been a family favourite for many years, has extra storage room, extra shelf area, a large freezer, a special plastic tray or fish chiller and a plastic salad and vegetable container. The cabinet interior is in white enamel. Interiors, finished platinum-contrast which is unchippable.

DE. 51 \$1400

3. If you entertain on a larger scale, this is the model for you. It is compact and comes with a maximum of storage space and economical operation. This error-free refrigerator is thermostatically controlled. It is simple to use, a large freezer, a special plastic tray or fish chiller and a plastic salad and vegetable container. The cabinet interior is in white enamel. Interiors, finished platinum-contrast which is unchippable.

DE. 70. \$1550

4. Every call has been taken to ensure that this S.E.C. Refrigerator incorporates every refinement and refinement that could be desired. An extra large freezer and from food locker, plastic tray and a plastic salad and vegetable container. The cabinet interior is in white enamel. Interiors, finished platinum-contrast which is unchippable.

DE. 71. \$1700

S.E.C. 4 QUALITY REFRIGERATORS

THE GENERAL ELECTRIC CO. LTD. Queen's Building Tel. 2151

"A" DIVISION FINAL

FUNK BEATS RAMON YOUNG AS CRAIGENGOWER WINS LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP

By "ARGONAUT"

Playing inspired badminton and showing admirable teamwork as well as brilliant individual efforts, Craigengower Cricket Club yesterday wrested the Men's "A" Division League title from the Chinese YMCA with a 6-3 victory in the final play-off.

What was expected to be a stern tussle petered out into an easy win for the Valley Club when they rattled off four sets in a row and after falling narrowly to make a fifth straight set, clinched the issue in the next game of the evening.

Chinese YMCA, the holders of the title for the last three years, fielded W. F. Foo in the third singles and at the commencement of the match appeared to hold a slight advantage over the challengers by virtue of this line-up.

The Craigengower players, however, had a different attitude and took the "Y" foundation for the very opening set when Colony runner-up Bill Funk outwitted the packed gallery with a 15-0 triumph over Colony Champion Ramon Young.

LAID THE FOUNDATION

Funk's win was a brilliant and fully-deserved one and laid

FLOODLIT RUGGER TONIGHT

By "PAK LO"

Tonight the annual rugger match between the Club and the Bank takes place on the Club Ground at Happy Valley. For the very first time in the history of Colony rugger, the game will be played under floodlights.

This is a great innovation, and should it be successful it may lead to regular floodlit games next season.

In order to get the greatest benefit from the lights, the game will not commence until 8.30 p.m. Success has already been tried under these conditions, and has proved to be fairly successful, but the question of whether rugger with its completely different rules will be as satisfactory will be settled tonight.

That much maligned man, the referee, will be facing a much stiffer task tonight than usual, as the ground is not very evenly lit and still has a few dark patches which will not help him in his decision.

The Club has, of course, used the lights before for rugger practice, but this will be the first time a full scale game has been played.

WELL-MATCHED

Without doubt this is one night and one game I can fully recommend to all rugger fans, for not only will there be the floodlights but also two well-matched teams.

The Club has pressed some of its "retired" players, such as Minto and Henderson, back into service, and has a stranger, heavier and a better pack than the Bank.

The latter have, of course,裴里 in his usual position of loose forward. He should be a thorn in the Club side and is the one man they must mark closely.

Dillworth, one of the Club's up and coming players, is looking for the Bank, but I think that with the greater skill of V. Russell and the weight of the Club pack he will not see much of the ball.

Behind the scrum the Bank have, on paper, the better three line, and Craig at scrum half should be usual as outstanding. He should get good support from Cole and Morrison.

The Club have Ingles on the wing where his speed will be of great use if he gets enough of the ball, and Roberts at centre, who has improved tremendously throughout the season.

Henderson is Craig's opposite number and if his legs holds out he should do well, especially with Turville to back him up. On the whole, I think the Club, having in its team the larger number of regular and presumably fitter players, should win by a narrow margin, but the effect of the lights may upset this forecast.

THE TEAMS

The following are the teams selected for this initial floodlit match—

Club XV—Bell, Ingles, Watson, Roberts, Black, Turville, Henderson, Lambert, V. Russell, Flaxman, Anderson, Farquharson, Kilvert, Minto, E. Russell.

Hongkong Bank—Farrell, Morris, Paton, Cole, Knowles, Minton, Craig, Barrow, Dillworth, Young, Hargrove, Fraser, Laville, Devonshire,裴里.

the foundation of Craigengower's reign as the Colony's premier shuttle club after taking to the game only three years ago.

Despite the disparity of the score, the set was very closely contested with each point sternly fought for.

Young took an early 2-0 lead, and went ahead to 4-2 before Funk settled down to one of his best displays. Lobbing, dropping and smacking away the loose shots with deadly accuracy, and added to some extent by the errors of his opponent, he overtook Young at 6-4 and held a comfortable 11-4 lead before conceding two more points and then annexing the set.

Craigengower went further ahead when Robert Tay took the next set of the evening from plucky schoolboy player S. K. Wong by 15-3.

BRILLIANT

This was followed by another top brilliant achievement of the evening when Craigengower's Jimmy Koo annihilated Bill Funk's feat by edging out W. F. Foo by 15-11. In his triumph, Koo displayed grim tenacity and a grand fighting spirit.

Despite an early 3-0 lead, he was at the tail-end of the score at 6-10.

He gradually drew closer at 8-11 and a strong stand for the 11th point, which produced a prolonged rally, cracked up Foo.

Koo went ahead to 13-10, 14-11 and in a supreme effort just succeeded in making a final smash to take the set through to a brilliant win.

NO STEMMING THE TIDE Chinese YMCA's Patrick Wong and W. C. Chung made strong efforts to stem the tide against them in the next doubles match which pitted them against Bill Funk and K. C. Wong. The score went evenly until 5-5 before the "Y" pair cracked up against the solid defence of their opponents, who forged ahead to a comfortable 21-9 win.

A bid by D. C. Lau and Robert Tay to clinch the match in the fifth set of the evening narrowly missed the mark.

The score was even until 17-17, at which stage the Colony Champion combination of Ramon Young and W. F. Foo put into effect a series of excellent drops to win the set by 21-17.

Craigengower's winning set, though expected, came only after Bill Funk had been taken to task by schoolboy S. K. Wong in one of the pluckiest exhibitions ever seen on the local court.

Though never conceded any chance of taking the set, Wong kept on fighting for every point even though he was trailing behind at 3-14 at one stage.

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The game took everything that was left of Funk who just managed to make the final point before a stomach cramp set in.

Robert Tay held Young to 9-9 in the next game of the evening but literally gave up the ghost after that to enable the "Y" shuttler to win by 15-9.

Craigengower awarded a walk-over to the "Y" in the next doubles game as a result of Bill Funk's inability to continue, but annexed the final match of the evening after D. C. Lau and Robert Tay had been extended to 21-15 by P. H. Wong and W. C. Chung.

REVISED SCHEDULES

Following are the revised Colony Badminton Championship schedules for today and tomorrow:—

Today's Games

At Tai Koo

7 p.m. Men's Doubles: Jimmy Ku and Albert Tam v B. A. Xavier and A. A. da Rosa.

7.30 p.m. Men's Singles: Ed Marquez Lin v Ko Wai-long.

8 p.m. Men's Doubles: Frank Yeh and Junior Castro v J. A. Soares and B. A. Brown.

8.30 p.m. Men's Singles: K. C. Yung v S. T. Hoo.

9 p.m. Men's Doubles: P. V. Yap and M. A. Ebrahim v J. B. Palmeroy and J. C. Koh.

Tomorrow

At CCO

7.30 p.m. Men's Doubles: R. A. Remedios and R. D. Nunes v C. Y. San and W. N. Cheung.

8 p.m. Men's Doubles: Martin Wong and L. S. Sounce v Winner (Yeh-Castro v Soares-Pomeroy).

8.30 p.m. Men's Singles: M. A. Ebrahim v B. A. Xavier.

9 p.m. Men's Doubles: Siu Chuen and S. K. Wong v P. C. Chau and Fung Kam-pang.

9.30 p.m. Men's Singles: A. A. da Rosa v J. B. Palmeroy.

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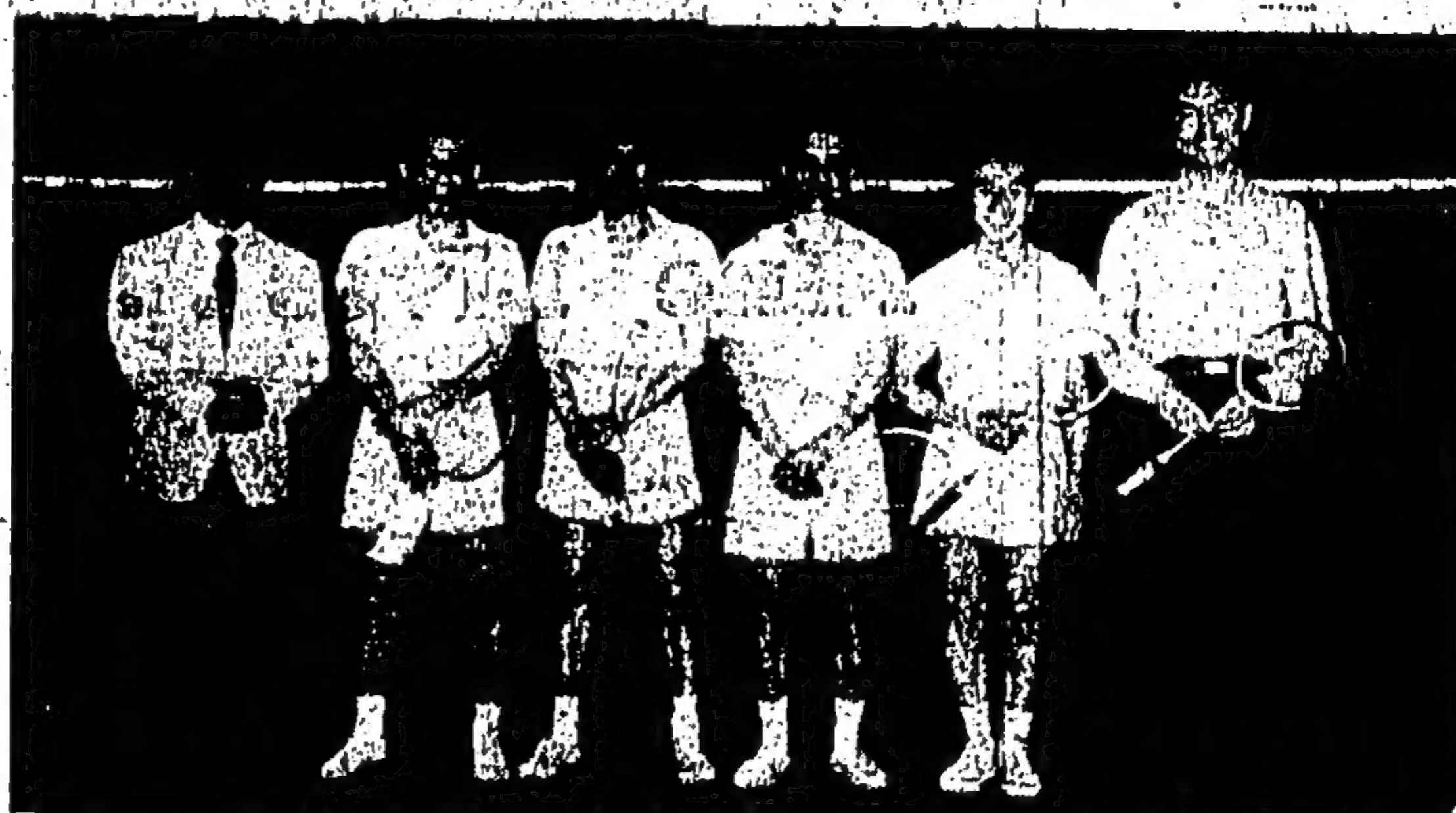
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NEW LEAGUE CHAMPIONS



Craigengower Cricket Club became the new Men's "A" Division Badminton League Champions as a result of their 6-3 win over the holders, Chinese YMCA, in the final at St Teresa's Hall last night.

The Craigengower team, from left to right, are: Z. Tsok (Badminton Convenor), Robert Tay, Bill Funk, D. C. Lau (Captain), K. C. Wong and Jimmy Koo.

Boxing With A Capital "B" Last Night At The Royal Navy Championships

By OUR BOXING CORRESPONDENT

Boxing with a capital 'B' thrilled a big crowd at the China Fleet Club last night when the Royal Navy, Hongkong, held its Open Championships. There was enough action and excitement to thrill even the most exacting patron of the sport for the sailors put everything they had into their efforts.

The show opened with a knockout and it finished with one. The keynote of the evening was hard hitting and it seemed that in each bout the contestants set out to try and outshine their colleagues who had preceded them into the ring.

The highlights of the night were another magnificent display by A. B. Venables, an exciting C. Y. San and W. N. Cheung. 8 p.m. Men's Doubles: Martin Wong and L. S. Sounce v Winner (Yeh-Castro v Soares-Pomeroy).

8.30 p.m. Men's Singles: M. A. Ebrahim v B. A. Xavier.

9 p.m. Men's Doubles: Siu Chuen and S. K. Wong v P. C. Chau and Fung Kam-pang.

9.30 p.m. Men's Singles: A. A. da Rosa v J. B. Palmeroy.

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KWONG WAH 2, ARMY 2

No Thrills Or High Class Football

By I. M. MacTAVISH

The 1st Division game which was played at the Club Stadium yesterday afternoon never produced much in the way of either thrills or high class football. The ground was in poor condition on account of the heavy rain and the players on both sides found the greatest difficulty in keeping on their feet.

Kwong Wah are to be congratulated on fighting back from a two goal deficit to snatch a point with almost the last kick of the match.

The Army should have won this game easily as they attacked for almost three-quarters of the 70 minutes and apart from the two goals scored by Bennett they missed many chances. Lunnun and Thomas were particularly extravagant in this respect and the soldiers have only themselves to blame for the loss of a point.

gins, Lunnun, Reeves, Bennett, Doyle, Thomas.

RHKDF To Play Combined Services

EARNED THE DRAW

Kwong Wah never gave up trying and it was this factor that earned them their draw.

Bennett opened the scoring in the first half when he flicked a good pass from Thomas wide of Yue Kai-yang.

A high jump and a well directed header brought Bennett his second goal midway through the second half, but little Kwok Cheuk-cheung pulled one back for Kwong Wah when his shot touched Higgins and was diverted wide of Granger and into the net.

In almost the last second of the game Kwong Wah were awarded a very simple penalty kick when Crowhurst was adjudged to have fouled Kwok in the area and Tam Yung-kui smashed the spot kick into the back of the net.

This was a typical end-of-the-season game. Play was listless and uninspiring and few reputations were enhanced.

For Kwong Wah, Sit Kam-hung, So Sau-ming, Ng Po-leung, Kwok Cheuk-cheung and Tam Yung-kui were best while the Army got best service from Buckley (playing his last game in Hongkong), Fraser, Lunnun and Bennett.

THE TEAMS

Kwong Wah: Yue Kai-yang; Sit Kam-hung, Cheung Tang-sum, Hsu Du-vad, So Sau-ming, Ng Po-leung, Chen Ming-chih, Kwok Cheuk-cheung, Lau Kik-chiu, Lo Sau-fook, Tam Yung-kui.

Army: Granger, Buckley, Wells, Crowhurst, Fraser, Higgins, Lunnun, Reeves, Bennett, Doyle, Thomas.

Combined Services: Major Bailey (Capt), Major Chubb, Lt. Col. Clegg, Lt. Col. Whitall, Lt. Alexander, 2/Lt. Thorne, 2/Lt. Weir, F/Sgt. Hargrave, Sgt. Ginnell, Cpl. Webb, Pte. Clarke, Umpire, Capt. Davies.

Score: SGT. McAdam. Play commences at 12 noon. Lunch 1.30 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Tea 4.15 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Stumps will be drawn at 6.30 p.m.

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BUTTERFIELD and SWIRE.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS TO			
"FENGNING"	Djakarta, Semarang, Sourabaya & Macassar	8 a.m. 10th Apr.	
"PAKHOT"	Shanghai	10 a.m. 10th Apr.	
ARRIVALS FROM			
"SHENKING"	Keelung	7 a.m. 12th Apr.	
"FOYANG"	Shanghai	12th Apr.	

A.O. LINE LTD./C.N. CO., LTD., JOINT SERVICE

SAILINGS TO			
"TAIPEI"	Kobe, Yokohama & Kobe	7 a.m. 9th Apr.	
ARRIVALS FROM			
"TAIYUAN"	Australia & Manila	20th Apr.	

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

Scheduled Sailings to Europe via Aden & Port Said			
	Leaves	Arrives	
"ALCINOUS"	Liverpool & Glasgow	13th Apr.	14th Apr.
"ANTILIOCHUS"	Liverpool & Dublin	23rd Apr.	24th Apr.
"CYCLOPS"	Glasgow, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, London & Hamburg	24th Apr.	25th Apr.
"PERSEUS"	Marcellus, Liverpool & Glasgow	5th May	6th May
"LYOMEDON"	Liverpool & Glasgow	13th May	14th May

Scheduled Sailings from Europe			
	Leaves	Arrives	
G. "ANTILIOCHUS"	Liverpool	13th Apr.	14th Apr.
G. "CYCLOPS"	do	24th Apr.	25th Apr.
G. "LAOMEDON"	do	24th Apr.	25th Apr.
G. "ANCHISES"	do	2nd May	
G. "CLYTONUS"	do	8th May	
G. "PERSEUS"	do	14th May	
G. "LYOMEDON"	do	13th Apr.	25th May

Carriers' option to proceed via other ports to load and discharge cargo.

De La Rama Lines

ARRIVING FROM U.S. ATLANTIC & PACIFIC COAST PORTS.

	Sails N.Y.	Sails S.F.	Arr. H.K.
"MANGALORE"	Sailed	Sailed	10th Apr.
"AJAX"	do	do	6th May
"HAINAN"	do	do	15th May
"AGAMEMNON"	13th Apr.	4th May	3rd June
"DONA ALFONSO"	24th Apr.	16th May	11th June

SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK, via SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, CRISTOBAL AND JAPAN

	Leaves	Sails
"TELEMACHUS"	19th Apr.	20th Apr.
"DONA NATI"	4th May	5th May
"MANGALORE"	19th May	20th May

Accepting cargo for Hongkong and to Central & South American ports on through bills of lading.

Tathay Pacific Airways Ltd.

Route	Depart Hongkong
HK - Japan - Europe	(10-4) 9:00 a.m. Monday
HK - Bangkok - Singapore	(10-4) 10:00 a.m. Tuesday
HK - Manila - Iloilo - Cebu	(10-4) 7:00 a.m. Tue & Fri.
HK - Java - Hongkong	(10-4) 12:00 noon Wednesday
HK - Bangkok - Singapore	(10-4) 8:00 a.m. Thursday
HK - Bangkok - Hongkong	(10-4) 1:30 p.m. Friday

All the above subject to Alteration without notice.

For particulars please apply to:

Butterfield & Swire (Hongkong) Ltd.

1 Connaught Rd. Tel: 3033/5

Branch Office: 50 Connaught Rd. West. Tel: 25875, 32144, 24878

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EVERETT ORIENT LINE

Fast regular freight—refrigerator—passenger service to Korea, Japan, Philippines, Indo-China, Siam, Malaya, Rangoon, Calcutta and Chittagong.

"BRADEVERETT"

	In Port	Leaving
Sails	Apr. 9	for Singapore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta.

"CHANCE"

	Arrives	Leaves
Sails	Apr. 14	from Singapore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta.

"REBEVERETT"

	Arrives	Leaves
Sails	Apr. 10	from Singapore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta.

(Accepting cargo for transhipment Kobe/Pusan and Kobe/Okinawa)

EVERETT STAR LINE

Fast regular freight—refrigerator—passenger service to Korea, Japan, Philippines, Indo-China, Siam, Malaya, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports.

"THAI"

	Arrives	Leaves
Sails	Apr. 23	from Japan, Penang, Port Swettenham, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Khorramshahr, Basrah, Kuwait & Bahrain.

"STAR ALCYONE"

	Arrives	Leaves
Sails	Apr. 25	from Sandakan, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta.

(Accepting cargo for transhipment Kobe/Pusan and Kobe/Okinawa)

EVERETT STEAMSHIP CORPORATION S/A

(Incorporated in the Republic of Panama)

Chinese Department—Telephone 28293.

Queen's Building, Telephone 31206.

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HONGKONG PUBLISHED DAILY (AFTERNOONS)

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IN MEMORIAM

CAVALIERO—In ever loving memory of John James de Carvalho, our dearly beloved mother who fell asleep this day a year ago. And while she lies in peaceful sleep her memory we shall ever keep.

NOTICE

BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY

Hong Kong Branch

The Annual General Meeting of the Hong Kong Branch of the British Red Cross Society will be held on Tuesday, 13th April, 1954 at 5.30 p.m. in the Council Chamber, Colonial Secretariat (3rd Floor), Lower Albert Road.

A. DALTON,
Hon. Secretary.

NOTICE

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Sixty-Fifth Ordinary Yearly Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the offices of the Company, 9 Lee House Street, 4th Floor, Hongkong, on Thursday, 8th April, 1954, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ended 31st December, 1953, and to transact the ordinary business of the Company.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from Thursday, 25th March, 1954 until Thursday, 8th April, 1954, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., LTD.
R. V. LEDERHOFER,
Director.
General Managers.

Hongkong, 12th Mar., 1954.

NOTICE

I, HARRY ERIC GABRIEL of No. 82 Braga Circuit, Kowloon in the Colony of Hong Kong, Merchant, heretofore called and known by the name of HARRY GABRIEL given notice that on the 3rd day of April, 1954 I abandoned the use of my said surname of GABRIEL and assumed in lieu thereof the name of GABRIEL as my surname AND FURTHER that such change of name is evidenced by a Deed Poll dated the 3rd day of April 1954 duly executed by me and attested.

Dated the 5th day of April, 1954.
HARRY ERIC GABRIEL
(late called and known as HARRY GABRIEL)

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

P.O. Box 33 Queen's Building Tel: 36857

HONGKONG to MARSEILLES in 24 days.		
"VIET-NAM"	sailing April 22nd
"CAMBODGE"	sailing May 16th
HONGKONG to CASABLANCA in 30 days.		
"TRAOUADY"	sailing April 22nd
"INDUS"	sailing May 28th

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

R.M.S. "CORFU"

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS

SAILS:

Friday the 9th April, at 12.00 noon for the UNITED KINGDOM via Straits, Colombo, Bombay, Aden and Port Said.

BAGGAGE:

Passengers are requested to send ALL baggage to the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf Co.'s Godown at No. 2 GATE, CANTON ROAD ENTRANCE, by noon on Thursday, 8th April, 1954.

SPECIAL NOTE: With the exception of hand packages carried by passengers themselves, ALL BAGGAGE must pass through the Wharf Co.'s Godown for loading on board by ship's slings only.

EMBARKATION: Passengers should embark between 9.30 a.m. and 11.00 a.m. on Friday, 9th April, 1954.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

R.M. "TAIPEI"
arrd. 6th April, 1954
Damaged cargo on this vessel will be surveyed by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf Godown at 10 a.m. on Saturday 10th April and Monday 12th April 1954 and consignees are requested to have their representatives present during the survey.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
Agents
Australian-Orion Line Ltd.
China Navigation Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, April 7, 1954.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

m/s "ANTILIOCHUS"
Damaged cargo on this vessel will be surveyed by Messrs. Paulsen & Dayes-Davy at Holt's Wharf from 10 a.m. on April 10 and 12, 1954, and consignees are requested to have their representatives present during the survey.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
Agents
Hongkong, April 7, 1954.

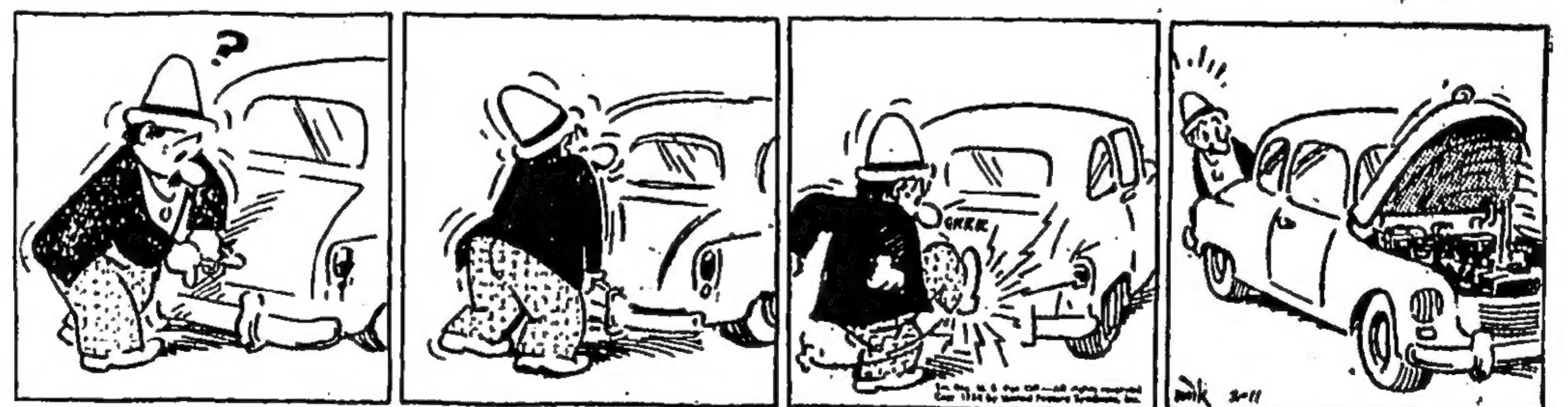
MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN

By Lee Falk and Phil Davis



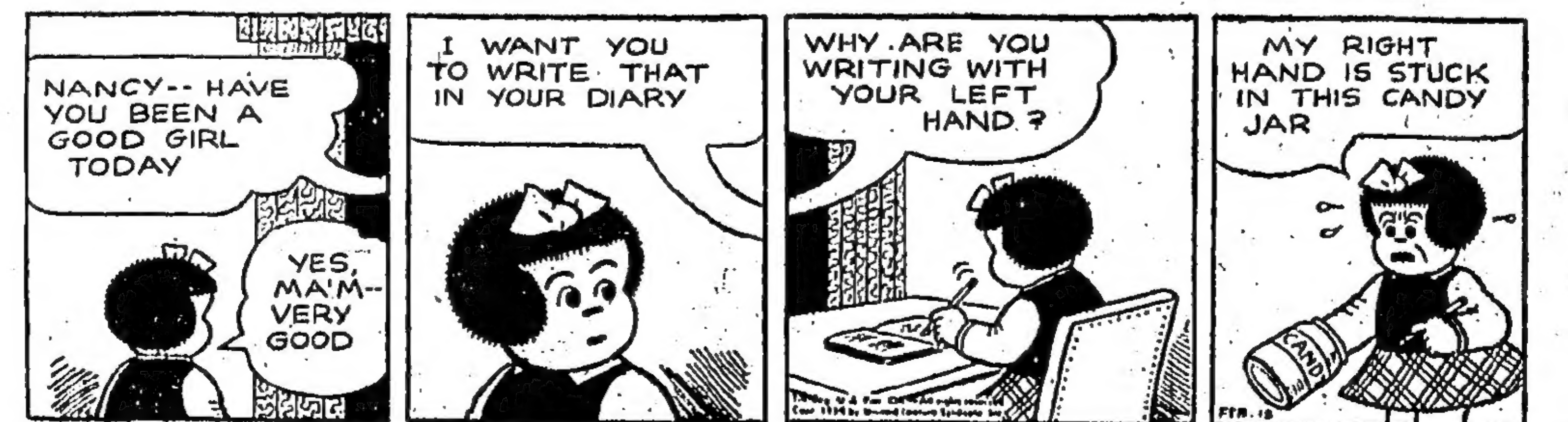
FERD'NAND

By Milk



NANCY

By Ernie Bushmiller



JOHNNY HAZARD

By Frank Robbins



P&O B.I.E.&A COMPANIES

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S.N. CO.

PASSENGER/FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards	Leaves London	Due Hongkong
"CORFU"	4th March	In Port
"CHUSAN"	10th March	17th April
"CANTON"	1st April	6th May
Via Southampton, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang & Singapore		
Homewards	Leaves Hongkong	Due London
"CORFU"	9th April	10th May
"CHUSAN"	2nd May	31st May
"CANTON"	12th May	12th June

Accepting cargo for Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Aden, Port Said & London

FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards	Arriving	From
"SURAT"	10th April	UK
Homewards	Loading	For
"SOMALI"	10th April	Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, Colombo, Aden, Port Said, Genoa, Marseilles, Algiers, Casablanca, Havre, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg

With liberty to call at Belawan before or after Straits Ports and at Bombay if inducement offers.

Tanks available for cargo of Oil in Bulk Space for refrigerated cargo. Limited Passenger accommodation

BRITISH INDIA S.N. CO., LTD.

"WARORA"	In Port	from Japan
	sails 9th Apr.	for Singapore, Port Swettenham, Rangoon, & Chittagong
"BANTHIA"	due 15th Apr.	from Calcutta
	sails 16th Apr.	for Japan

P. & O.B. I. JOINT SERVICE

"UMARIA"	due 23rd Apr.	from Persian Gulf.
	sails 25th Apr.	for Japan
"ORNA"	due 1st May	from Japan
	sails 2nd May	for Singapore, Madras, Colombo & Bombay

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN S.S. CO., LTD.

"NELLORE"	due 19th Apr.	from Japan
	sails 23rd Apr.	for Auckland, Wellington, Sydney & Melbourne

All vessels have liberty to call at any ports on or off the route & the route & sailing are subject to change or amendment with or without notice.

For full particulars apply to:-
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THURSDAY, APRIL 8

By Air
Philippines, N. Borneo, 6 p.m.
By Surface
Malaya, Ceylon, India, Aden, Middle East, Great Britain & Europe, 6 p.m.
Macao, 6 p.m.

FRIDAY, APRIL 9

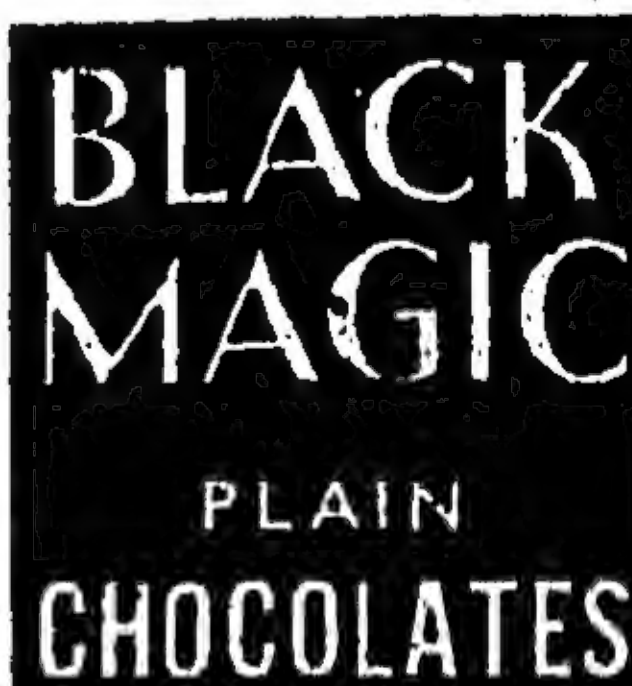
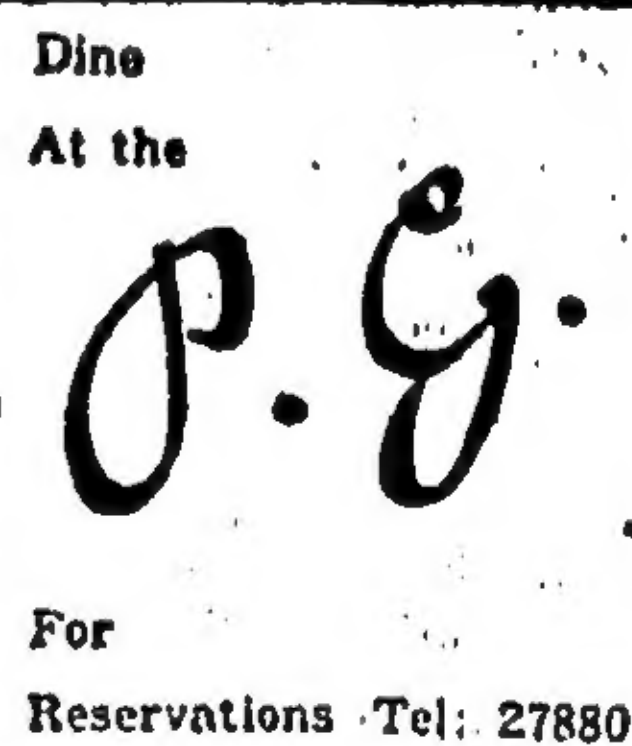
By Air
Thailand, Burma, India, Ceylon, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Great Britain & Europe, 10 a.m.
Indo-China, France, 11 a.m.
Formosa, Japan, Korea, 3 p.m.
Indo-China, 6 p.m.
Japan, U.S.A. & Canada, 6 p.m.
By Surface
China, People's Republic, 8.30 a.m.
Malaya, Ceylon, India, Middle East, Italy, France, Great Britain & Europe, 1 p.m.
Macao, 2 p.m.
Indonesia, 2 p.m.
Macao, 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, APRIL 10

By Air
N. Borneo, Australia, New Zealand, 8 a.m.
Philippines, 10 a.m.
Burma, 10 a.m.
Thailand, Malaya, India, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Great Britain & Europe, 10 a.m.
Japan, 6 p.m.

Naguib's Health

Cairo, Apr. 7.
President Naguib still needs rest, but his condition is "satisfactory" four army doctors said in a medical bulletin tonight. The doctors said further medical tests would be made next Saturday. President Naguib has a slight cold and throat inflammation. —Reuter.





High speed action picture of Beth Ross, 20-year-old star of the present edition of non-stop vaudeville at The Windmill Theatre, London. Later this month she will appear with other girls in "Garrison Theatre" which is to be televised from Aldershot.

Tremendous Progress In Czechoslovakia In The Last Five Years

Vienna, Apr. 7.

All who have had an opportunity to travel in Czechoslovakia recently, whether they like the Communist regime or not, agree that tremendous progress has been made there in the past five years.

One traveller summed up the general consensus of opinion when he said: "New factories, power stations, hydro-electric works, mine shafts, workers' houses and farms are to be seen on every hand on such a scale that one is forced to think that even the high claims of increased production made by the Government are not impossible."

The claims, as put to the Czechoslovak Parliament on January 20, by the Minister of Planning, Mr J. Pucik, include the assertion that the first 5-year plan which ended on December 31, 1953, was 99 per cent fulfilled.

Industrial production, he added, had increased in the five years by 77 per cent and the manufacture of the means of production, that is, capital goods, 2.1 times.

The aims of the 5-year Plan were said to be:

1. To make Czechoslovakia independent of Western supplies and policies.

2. To redevelop the industrial production of Czechoslovakia to meet the requirements of the Soviet bloc.

3. To increase greatly Czechoslovakia's defence capacity.

4. To raise the standard of living of the people.

In regard to the first aim of the plan, it is claimed that great, though inadequate, increases were made in the production of pig iron, iron ore, coal, steel and other basic commodities, including the development of Czechoslovakia's own sources of pyrites.

Lesser claims are made of increases in the light industries and in some branches of agriculture.

Regarding the third aim of the plan, it is claimed that substantial production of arms and munitions for the Czechoslovak armed forces has been achieved.

Travellers coming to Vienna from Czechoslovakia say that great progress has been made in the production of jet fighter aircraft, considerable headway has been made in equipping the armed forces with new and up-to-date means of transport, and the production of armoured fighting vehicles has been considerable.

Failure Admitted

Failures to reach targets have been frankly admitted. Mr Pucik said that they consisted mainly in not reaching the targets set for the production of black coal, iron ore, and most agricultural products.

The supply of electric power, he added, reached the target set, but although it has increased by three times compared with 1937, it is still grossly inadequate for the needs of Czechoslovakia's expanded industry.

Observers reaching Vienna say this is obvious from the frequent and prolonged power cuts, the elaborate system of rationing, the dismal street lighting, and the failure to extend the electrification of villages. There is no doubt they add, that the shortage of electricity is an all round brake on the fulfilment of the plan.

Failure to reach agricultural targets has also jeopardised the second aim of the plan. The expansion of Czechoslovak engineering was made possible only by importing considerable additional supplies of iron ore and pig iron from Soviet Russia.

The failure in agricultural production has forced Czechoslovakia to depend on the Western bloc for bread grains, meat and fats.

This failure to "balance payments" with the Eastern bloc was referred to by the Prime Minister, M. Vilim Syroky, in November 1953, when he stated that deliveries to the Soviet Union were not a matter of sentiment but were needed to pay for supplies of essential foods and raw materials.

Observers consider that the exorbitant terms demanded by the Soviet Union in her trade with the satellite states has probably added to this difficulty in balancing payments.

As regards point 4 of the aims of the plan, the raising of the standard of living of the people, it is the general opinion of travellers and other observers that in this the Government has failed.

Living Standard

The purchasing power of wages has fallen considerably, although this is partly made up for by an increase in medical services, paid holidays and similar social services.

In general, however, the standard of living is lower, though the hours and intensity of work have increased.

Observers attribute this fall in the standard of living, despite the increase of production, first of all to the fact that the terms of trade in the Soviet orbit are unfavourable for Czechoslovakia.

A second cause is the emphasis placed on the production of capital goods as opposed to consumer goods, while the absence of private capital or foreign loans means that all investments have to be made from current income which reduces the amount available for consumption.

There is also an enormous unproductive expenditure on defence. Finally, there is the inefficiency of the system in which too many people are required to check on production and opinions of others instead of producing themselves.

Mr Pucik said that 1954/55 would be used to try to redress the balance of the plan by increasing the supply of agricultural products, coal, iron ore, and electricity.

No new 5-year plan is to be produced until 1956, when all the People's Democracies will start new plans simultaneously and in the closest co-ordination with the Soviet Union.

Experts who have studied the situation closely, however, consider that there is slight chance of any sudden increase in Czechoslovak agricultural production.

Some Obstacles

Obstacles, they say, are:

1. The difficulty of overcoming the distrust of the private farmers, who have proved themselves essential to the State. Despite concessions made and additional incentives given to private farmers, it is felt that they will not greatly increase their output.

2. A great shortage of agricultural labour, because

the young men have all gone into the factories.

3. The great shortage of trained agricultural experts to run the mechanised collective farms. The Minister of Agriculture, Mr Uher, told the Central Committee of the Communist Party on December 10, that only 7 per cent of the agricultural experts on the State farms had had expert training.

Not one manager of machine and tractor stations had a University degree and only 3.5 per cent of them had had secondary education.

It has been laid down that the production of iron ore is to be increased by 10 per cent during this year. But the experts say, to cover the present deficiency it would be necessary to increase it by 150 per cent.

The production of black coal has been the bone of the existence of the Government for the last five years and all efforts to get an adequate increase have failed. There seems no reason why the Government should succeed in the next two years.

Only in electrical production, where many new hydro-electric schemes, now under construction, should come into production in the next two years, does there appear a real prospect of at least reducing the gap.

Thus, it is to be concluded that the first Czechoslovak 5-year Plan, while it made enormous advances in industrial production, did not fully achieve its aims. Nor is it likely, even in the next two years, that the Government will fully encompass what it set out to do in the five years which ended on December 31 last year.—China Mail Special.

Dr Jagan Is Refused Bail

Georgetown, B. Guiana, Apr. 7.

The Georgetown magistrate, Mr A. G. Sharples, today refused to grant bail to Dr Jagan, deposed chief Minister, Martin Carter, Rory Westman and three other members of the People's Progressive Party charged with holding an illegal procession.

Objection to bail was heard in chambers. The magistrate agreed to the police request after an adjournment following two hours of legal arguments.

The decision was also announced in chambers. But the magistrate told the press later he had offered the defence counsel, Mr Forbes Burnham, the option of having the cases against defendants held in custody brought forward to Thursday in an effort to speed up trial.

He said Mr Burnham at first declined to make an application, but then asked that the cases be brought forward to Saturday. Meanwhile the defendants were remanded in custody in Georgetown prison. All have pleaded not guilty.—Reuter.

CONFIDENT VIEW OF BRITISH ECONOMY

Detailed Survey Of 1954 Prospects By The Treasury

London, Apr. 7.

The British Government's Economic Survey for 1954 says that if Britain keeps costs down, invests in industry and raises productivity she can look forward with confidence to further economic growth.

The effects of the U.S. recession must be closely watched so that national and international action can be promptly taken if needed.

Even if U.S. production fell further it should be possible to avoid serious effects on Britain's internal economy and exports. It is mainly through their effects on the sterling area's balance of payments that U.S. developments would be likely to affect Britain.

For the sterling area 1953 was a favourable year. Including U.S. aid, the sterling area's balance of payments surplus with non-sterling countries rose from £50 million in 1952 to £320 million in 1953.

Britain's world surplus fell slightly from £255 million (including £121 million of aid) in 1952 to £225 million (including £102 million of aid) in 1953 but between the first and second halves of 1953 it jumped from £68 million to £157 million.

With the non-sterling area Britain switched from a deficit of £112 million in 1952 to a surplus of £46 million in 1953. For the first year since the war Britain had an approximate balance with the dollar area (including U.S. aid).

Wages and salaries rose by six per cent in 1953. Gross trading profits of companies rose by seven or eight per cent but were lower than in 1951. Interest and dividend payments by companies rose £32 million (3½ per cent) while wages and salaries rose £475 million. Rising internal costs and export prices would be a sharp cut to national bankruptcy. But if output per man rises substantially, an increase in real wages can be achieved at the same time as costs are reduced.

MAIN FEATURES
Commenting on the Survey, Sydney S. Gampell, Reuters Financial Editor, writes: The main features of the Survey are:

1. Its unexpectedly favourable report on the balance of payments in the second half of 1953 and on other developments of recent months.

2. Its reassuring view of the effects of U.S. recession on Britain herself (as perhaps distinct from certain of its possible effects on the overseas sterling area).

3. The repeated emphasis on the need and potentiality for more exports of capital goods and more capital investment by private industry at home.

4. A remarkable calculation about Britain's sterling liabilities. In money they are slightly larger than in 1945. But the Survey reckons that, in relation to what other countries spend in Britain, they are less than half as large as in 1945 and probably no very different from 1930-33.

The 1953 budget particularly emphasised industrial investment and exports. In the event, housing and investment in the basic industries increased further. But so far there are no clear signs of any marked increase in capital expenditure by private industry which is just as important, and is the field in which Britain appears to be lagging behind its main competitors.

Britain's share of world trade in manufactures was about the same in 1953 as in 1952.

SPARE CAPACITY
Some capital goods industries have spare capacity which could be used for increasing exports or home investment.

By the end of 1953 considerable progress had been made in restoring a freer economy with more opportunities for initiative and enterprise. Production and consumption were at record levels, and unemployment was low. The recovery of home demand had not revived inflation or upset the balance of the economy, with the possible exception of industrial investment. Internal development in 1953 followed the budget's expectations.

The needs of the balance of payments must continue to govern the pace of internal expansion. Exports are still not large enough.

In time the course of world trade could be significantly affected by revival of East-West trade. But in the immediate future U.S. activity is likely to be the most decisive single factor.

Sterling area commodity prices have held up well since the middle of 1953 and in the dollar reserves have gone on rising. Prospects are improved by the continued rise in U.S. military expenditure abroad. Britain's exports of aircraft and arms and ammunition should increase further. Deliveries of offshore purchases should be considerably higher than last year.

No very large increase in Britain's imports is expected. Rising industrial activity will need more imported raw materials but imports of steel and defence machinery will be cut further. More imported food may be needed for consumption but less for stocks, so that the volume of food and feed imports might even fall.

Stocks carried by industry and trade do not seem to have been built up excessively.

GOLD RESERVES

A primary aim of Government policy is to create a financial and economic climate which will help exports. It is in capital goods that the trend of exports in 1953 affords the most serious cause for concern.

External investment and other capital outflows rose from £84 million in 1952 to £207 million in 1953. But the sterling balance had fallen by £373 million in 1953, rose by £213 million in 1954.

The recovery of exports contributed to the rise in industrial production in the second half of 1953 when the rise in personal consumption slowed down.

Industrial consumption of imported textile materials rose by about £100 million in 1953, and of timber and paper-making materials by \$60 million, but consumption of imported metals and ores (mainly steel) fell £60 million. Demand for copper, tin and aluminium increased strongly in the latter part of the year.

Thus although companies' profits were rather lower in 1953 than in 1951, their financial position was stronger. Shortage of finance does not appear to have been the limitation on industrial investment in 1953.—Reuter.

"Save Yourself" Invention

Sydney, Apr. 7.
A "self-life-saver" for surfers and rock fishermen caught in treacherous currents, has been designed in Australia.
Dick Charles, President of Sydney's Underwater Sportsfishing Association, has made a plastic safety belt which can be inflated automatically by a carbon-dioxide cartridge or blown up like a balloon. It weighs only a pound and carries a packet of blue powder which, when released, keeps sharks at a respectful distance.—United Press.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE

(From Our Correspondent)

Business on the Stock Exchange this morning amounted to \$411,499.60. Noon quotations and the morning's dealings:—

SHARES BUYERS SELLERS SALES

BANKS
HSK Bank 1000

INSURANCES
Union 855 805 8 8 805

Lombard 901 23 8 800

SHIPPING
Asia Nav. 1.10

DOCKS, ETC.
K. Wharf 70 71 100 70 70 100

Deck 16.40 100 16.30

Shai Dock 1.45 500 1.55

Wheelock 7.90 8 2000 7.90 1000 8.00

LAND, ETC.
HSK Hotel 8.50 100 8.50 100 8.50

HSK Land 62 1/2 100 62 1/2 100 62 1/2

Shai Land 1.00 1.70 1000 1.80 800 1.80

Humphreys 1.60 1000 1.60 1000 1.60

Really 2.02 1/2 2.07 1/2

UTILITIES
Tram 25 1/2

C. Light (10) 16 1/2 100 16.00 1000 16.00

C. Light (N) 13.90 13.70 500 13.50 500 13.50

Electric 31 1/2 22 100 31 1/2 200 31 1/2

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Japan's Cotton Exports May Bypass Hongkong

London, Apr. 7.

A trade survey published in Manchester today predicted that Hongkong, Singapore and Aden were unlikely to absorb Japanese exports of cotton for the entrepot trade to Britain and the Commonwealth this year because Japan was selling directly to the countries which these markets had previously supplied.

The survey issued by a Manchester firm of stock-brokers predicted that Japanese cotton exports to the sterling area this year might total 10 million yards more than last year.

The survey added that Japanese exports of rayon and mixture goods might increase by 50 million yards over the 1953 figure.

The cotton experts who conducted the survey forecast that if Britain lost all the export trade that Japan gained, it would be equivalent to almost five weeks output of cotton piece goods and slightly more than three weeks output of rayon and mixture fabrics.

The British home market might, in addition, be unsettled this year by the decision to import a relatively small quantity of Japanese cotton and rayon goods.

The survey said that the effect of this competition would be strongly marked and might stimulate India to compete more strongly against both Japan and Lancashire.

This loss of trade, the survey suggested, would have the immediate effect of shortening the order books of the British producers with a consequent improvement in their competitive position.

But if the loss persisted, and the production diverted from the export trade could not be absorbed in the home market, surplus capacity would once again become a reality in Britain.

The survey declared that some of the larger sterling area markets including Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Pakistan, Iraq and Burma were capable of greatly increasing their imports of Japanese goods.

But in South Africa, especially, dumping and suspended duties on Japanese cotton goods might be a restricting influence.

The Manchester cotton experts forecast that if domestic consumption in Japan were curtailed, large quantities of goods would be available for export. But most would not be competitive in price, and textiles would continue to be the subject of Japan's main export effort.—China Mail Special.

LONDON METAL MARKET

London, Apr. 7.

Copper and zinc were steady while lead was easier. Prices closed at the end of the official morning session as follows:—
Lead April 92 buyers 92 1/2 sellers
Zinc April 74 1/2 " 74 1/2 "
July 77 1/2 " 77 1/2 "
Copper Spot 234 1/2 " 234 1/2 "
3-month 227 1/2 " 227 1/2 "
All prices in sterling per long ton.—United Press.

Big Decline In East-West Trade Revealed

New York, Apr. 7.

Fourteen West European countries last year exported to the Soviet Union and East Europe only half as much as in 1938, according to figures published today in the April issue of the United Nations monthly Bulletin of Statistics.

The corresponding figure for imports was 38 per cent.

The Bulletin listed three notable features of industrial activity in this period.

The latter part of 1953 showed improved and even record levels of manufacturing in several European countries in which development had been arrested or turned back in 1952.

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CHINA MAIL

Page 10 THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1954.

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JOHN CLARKE'S CASEBOOK

Agnes's Husband

It seems an age already since the last war ended, and, despite the brave, tinkling medals men growing old clip to their lapels for parades in the mists of each November, the first world war now seems for many to belong more to history than experience.

It needs an effort to remember there are men still who, as boys, were hurt so grievously in the 1914-18 years, that though they have lived on, they have lived in suffering since then.

Such a one is Agnes's husband. He and she were married many years ago. She knew the misery of seeing her man off to the Kaiser's war. She received him back—a man still young, made into an invalid by poison-gas.

THE LONG YEARS

A MAN still young, he was, but one whose world from then was to be bounded by the four corners of his bed.

There were hospitals, of course, and other kinds of institutions where Agnes's husband could have been cared for. But she preferred the other way, to look after her husband herself, and to surround him with a small world that he could think of as his own. A flat in a south London suburb for many years has been that world.

Agnes is 70 now, and ever since her husband came back from the war, she has worked to support him. She worked as a clerk in one of the Ministries, until she reached the age of 65 and was declared redundant.

THE LEAN PURSE

IT was not easy, then, to find somewhere else to work; but Agnes hunted around and found a niche for herself. She got a part-time cleaning job, and that, with all her household chores (which grew greater rather than less with the years) kept her pretty fully occupied.

She was paid £3 5s. a week in the part-time job. That, with her husband's pension and her own, gave the couple a total income of £12 12s. 6d. a week for rent, food, clothing, fares, and the fire that seemed to burn money rather than coal, but had to be kept going day and night in her husband's room.

The other evening, as she was going home from work, Agnes paused at the bookstall at the station, and when she thought no one was looking, she stole two books, priced together at 3s. 6d. She was caught.

THE KIND ADVOCATE

NEXT morning, in the dock at Bow Street, she pleaded guilty to the thefts.

Agnes is a kindly-looking woman, and though she was in tears now, you could see that in other circumstances her face would be untroubled and serene. And, considering how little money she could spare, probably, for clothes, she was wonderfully neatly dressed, in brown.

The story of her crime was told to Mr. Bertram Reece, the magistrate, by a policeman who spoke so kindly and gently of Agnes's history that he might have been briefed for her defence.

Then Agnes was asked what she had to say. She could only sob: "It was very wrong of me."

THE MERCIFUL BENCH

"YES, it's difficult to understand this sudden lapse, when you quite obviously knew it was wrong," said the magistrate. "But I've listened to all the officer said, and he couldn't have helped you more—could he?"

"I should think you've probably had sufficient punishment with all the anxiety of this. I shall discharge you absolutely."

"Thank you," said Agnes, and she was helped out, on the cooler's arm. And the officer who had spoken so well for her took up the books she had stolen, to return them to the bookstall. They were two slight, light, paper-backed novels. Just the thing to take back to cheer up an invalid and give him a pleasant surprise.

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Deposit Claim Ends: Judgment Is Reserved

After a protracted hearing extending over a month the \$2½ million suit brought by the China Mutual Trading Co. Ltd of 13-27 Ice House Street against Banque Belge pour l'Etranger ended this morning before Mr Justice J. Reynolds after the Hon. Leo d'Almada QC, leading Counsel for the Bank, had addressed the Court.

Mr Justice Reynolds reserved his judgment.

BRITAIN TO SAY

Take It Easy Mr Dulles

London, Apr. 8. The Daily Express political correspondent, Derek Marks, writes: Britain is sending a message to Washington on the crisis which has blown up over the Indo-China war. The message will say, "take it easy Mr Dulles."

That is the verdict of the Cabinet meeting at which Sir Winston Churchill and his ministers considered the crisis today. For two and a half hours they discussed Mr Dulles's suggestion that Britain should back the seven-nation warning to Red China to keep out of the Indo-China war. They also studied Ivestia's cease-fire call.

The Government is greatly disturbed by the latest developments in this critical campaign, but in Whitehall a complete silence has been ordered on the official attitude to the Dulles demand for an Allied warning to the Chinese.

THREE POINTS

It is understood the Cabinet reached three main conclusions: 1. Britain must weigh up carefully what is to be put in any international declaration addressed to China.

2. Britain must consider carefully what would be the result of such a declaration should the Chinese decide to doly the threat it carries (in other words could Britain supply troops to back up the French or act with the speed Dulles wants?).

3. Britain must know whether the situation has drastically altered since the Indo-China Berlin conference, two months ago when it was agreed to pass on the problem to the April 26 Geneva conference.

Britain's view, particularly after the Ivestia statement, is that no action should be taken appearing to undermine the prospects of the Geneva conference where it is hoped to secure a peaceful settlement for the long-term future of all Southeast Asia.

The alternative to this settlement would be acceptance of the second plan put forward by Mr Dulles—creation of a South-east Asia Defence Pact.

It is felt that this would inevitably lead to a substantial force of British troops being used permanently to hold the garrison area.—Our own correspondent.

LEADING ARTICLE

London, Apr. 8. In a leading article entitled "The war has never let up," the Daily Express today comments on the Indo-China conflict. Asking: Is there anywhere a hopeful sign, the leader points to Ivestia's plea for an immediate cease-fire.

Reminding readers that Ivestia is the voice of the Kremlin, the Express writes: Britain should wholeheartedly endorse this plea because Britain's concern should always be to bring fighting to an end and to promote tranquillity between nations.

The leader goes on to say that this is particularly so with Indo-China for "if the Reds were to dislodge the French all General Templer's fine work in routing out Communist terrorists in nearby Malaya would be in vain." And there would be only the flimsy barrier of Siam between the new Communist frontier and Malaya.

"Of course it could be the Soviet initiative is a mere

Mr d'Almada submitted that it was quite ridiculous for China Mutual to claim damages for alleged wrongful disclosure by Banque Belge to the American authorities.

Pointing out that the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank also made disclosures concerning the accounts of another Hongkong firm who was also treated by the American authorities as a "designated national", Mr d'Almada said that the bank was entitled to make a disclosure in its own interest and in that of its other customers. The plaintiffs had faintly hinted that this disclosure resulted in their being designated under the terms of the American Foreign Assets Control Regulations, but there was no evidence of this at all.

THE CLAIM

The plaintiffs, the China Mutual Trading Company, are claiming from Banque Belge the return (with interest) of HK\$2,590,171.96, being the balance of margins paid in connection with the importation of certain goods into Hongkong. Alternatively, plaintiffs claim the equivalent in Hongkong dollars of US\$449,504.43, or damages.

The Defence is that the margins, at the request of the plaintiffs, had been converted into U.S. dollars and that they were held by the defendants in U.S. dollars in the United States. As a result of the freezing regulations passed in December, 1950, the monies had become blocked. They were paid to plaintiffs in blocked form, which was maintained.

Mr John McNeill QC, Mr Percy Chen and Mr Brock P. Bernachi, all instructed by Mr Y. H. Chan of Messrs Lau Chan and Ko, are representing the plaintiffs.

The defendants are represented by the Hon. Leo d'Almada, QC, and Mr A. L. Wright, both instructed by Mr H. J. Armstrong, of Messrs Deacons.

OBJECT OF MARGINS

Mr d'Almada submitted that from the evidence it was perfectly clear that the forward exchange contracts were intended to enable the plaintiffs to buy goods for the US dollar market without having to take them over or repurchase them, although in practice the bank did so. On the evidence there could be no question of the Hongkong dollars margin being a pre-payment. The object of these margins was that, if the plaintiffs did not meet their obligations in respect of paying the drafts, the defendants could look to the margins for reimbursement.

The Hongkong-Exchange Control Regulations only prohibited the disbursement of the US dollars but did not prohibit the sale or the transaction by which the verbal agreement to convert the margin into US dollars was implemented, submitted Mr d'Almada.

Contending that the American Foreign Asset Control Regulations prevented the defendants from carrying out their sole obligation to deliver US dollars in the USA, Mr d'Almada declared that the evidence of American experts on their law should be accepted by the Judge, and in the light of this, it was impossible to say defendants were not prevented from delivering the US dollars.

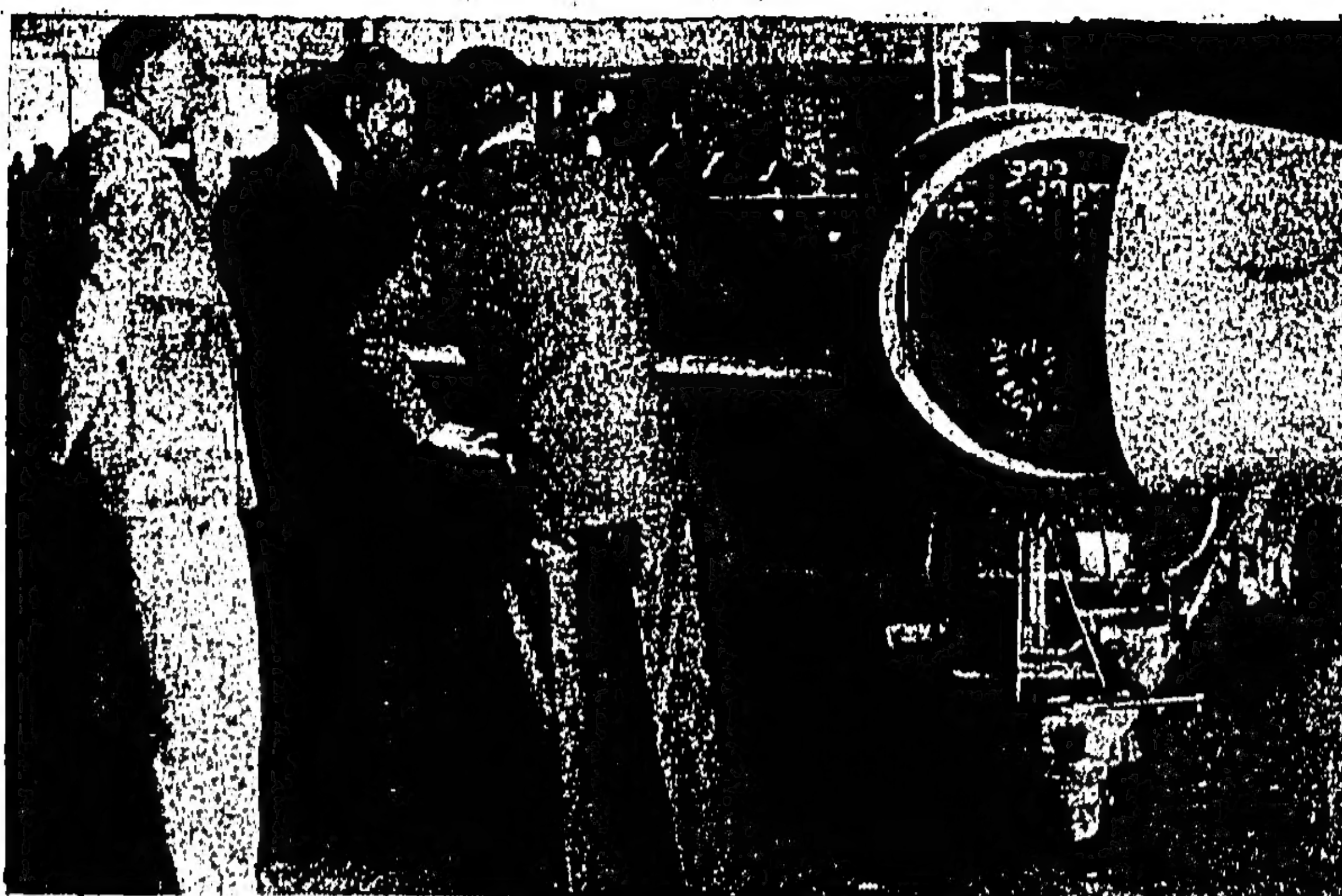
"So the Russian proposal manoeuvre," the leader continues "yet Russia may well be anxious to restrain her Chinese confederates."

"She may view their adventuring with misgivings lest the Americans be tempted to more drastic intervention."

The Russian proposal should not be spurned, it offers hope that when the Powers meet shortly in Geneva with the Chinese present, Soviet influence will be cast on the side of peace."

The leader ends by saying that British should direct all her diplomatic resources to help secure acceptable terms for the French—"so grievously repaid for the civilising mission they have long fulfilled in that region." — Our own correspondent.

Duke Of Edinburgh At Woomera



The scene of two atomic explosions last year, Woomera suddenly became a name in the world, and was visited by H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh during the Royal Tour in Australia. This picture shows the Duke interested in an experimental target aircraft in a hangar.—London Express.

Youth Robs College Headmaster

"He sold the French imitation pearl necklace valued at \$200 for 20 cents to a marine store dealer, the jade necklace valued at \$200 he sold to a man in Queen's Road for 50 cents, and a pair of earrings valued at \$50 to a friend," says W. B. Howell, informed Mr. H. H. H. at Central this morning when 17-year-old Tam Sin-bui appeared on charges of larceny.

The rest of the loot comprised a silver wrist watch, a pearl ring, and a cigarette lighter, and case which he had pawned for more impressive sums.

The total value of the jewellery, which Tam had stolen from the bedroom of Mr. E. G. Steward, Headmaster of St. Paul's College, at Bonham Road on March 15, was estimated at \$377. The jewellery recovered from pawnshops amounted to \$372 and was ordered to be returned to the owner without compensation.

Tam was arrested on April 1 when he was caught on the stairway of 90B Bonham Road on the third floor landing of the Kwong Hin English School. He had clutched in one hand a copy of "Jungle of History" valued at \$3.50, property of schoolboy, Lam Ka-chi.

From in the dock Tam who barely managed to see over the bars, pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing a book and jewellery from a dwelling.

When Mr. Lo asked him if he had anything to say, he replied: "I stole at a thoughtless moment and ask your Worship to be lenient to me." "Do you work for a living," asked the Magistrate.

"Yes, my brother-in-law supports me."

Defendant's eldest sister approached the dock and told the Court that her brother was very lazy and disobedient.

"I am in pause, during which the Court was informed by the Prosecution that Tam had a clean record, and that he would accept a sentence for seven days pending arrangements with a Boy's Training Centre for defendant's detention.

Your mitigation plea has been accepted and will not go to you," concluded the Magistrate.

Special

HK Rope Co's New Factory In Singapore Soon To Operate

Addressing shareholders this morning at the annual general meeting of the Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Mr G. E. Marden, the chairman, said that by the end of April the company's new factory in Singapore will be employing 100 workers and that the capacity of the factory will be sufficient to satisfy not only all the need of Malaya but also to supply adjacent markets.

In his written report to shareholders, Mr Marden said:

The result of the year's working is a net profit of \$523,467 which includes the Stock Reserve 1952 written back for the purpose of creating a new item of Stock Replacement Reserve showing thus clearly all Reserves of your company. This Reserve of \$130,000 together with an appropriation of \$150,000 added to General Reserve and the recommended Dividend, Bonus to Staff and Workers and Provision for Profits Tax leaves a carry forward of \$75,432. The balance of the Provision for Profits Tax 1953/54, together with Bad and Doubtful Debts Reserve, both no longer required, have been written back to the Profit and Loss Appropriation Account.

Last year I referred to our new Factory in Singapore which was being built to expand our sales in Malaya and surrounding territories. I am pleased to report that progress has been rapid and according to plans. Thanks are due to the Singapore Government for their understanding of our problems and their valuable assistance in solving them. On March 17, Mr J. A. D. Morrison, Malaysian Manager of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation performed the opening ceremony among a large gathering of representatives of Government, Public Bodies and the local business community. By the end of April the last shipment of machinery will have been installed and regular production assumed. By that time about 100 workers will be employed and the capacity of the factory will be sufficient to satisfy not only all the need of Malaya but also to supply adjacent markets.

The factory layout is so arranged that if demand warrants it, the productive capacity can be easily and quickly increased by the extension of existing buildings and installation of additional plant.

TO COST \$2,925,000

The total cost of the new factory will be about HK\$2,925,000 of which \$1,952,002 was paid last year necessitating an overdraft of \$480,026. Since the end of last year we have paid out additional \$270,831 and the overdraft is now \$720,155. The decision of your Board not to recommend the payment of a bonus in addition to my statement last year and it is unlikely that a change in this policy can be contemplated until the combined trading results of our two factories should justify such action.

Depreciation on Plant and Buildings in Hongkong has been provided on the customary basis. I trust that the proposed Bonus to Staff and Workers, who have again done very good work will have your approval.

At the beginning of this year we moved our registered office which is now in No. 9 Ice House Street, Fourth Floor, Hongkong.

H.K.T. Signal and Programme Summary: 6.02, Jazz Half Hour presented by Robin Day (Studio); 6.30, Fortunes of Hay (Studio); 7.00, "Hit Parade" the Week's Top Tunes presented by Bernard Hicks (Studio); 7.30, "Down Memory Lane" presented by Allen Jones (Studio); 7.55, Weather Report; 8.00, News (London Relay); 8.10, News (London Relay); 8.20, Special Announcement; 8.30, Cole at the Keyboard. A Programme of Light Piano Music by Glenn Gould (Studio); 8.40, Talk from here—With JOY Nichols, Dick Bentley and Jimmy Edwards (Studio); 9.00, News (London Relay); 9.15, At the Opera. "The Tales of Hoffman" (Studio); 9.30, News (London Relay); 9.40, News (London Relay); 9.50, News (London Relay); 10.00, News (London Relay); 10.10, News (London Relay); 10.20, News (London Relay); 10.30, News (London Relay); 10.40, News (London Relay); 10.50, News (London Relay); 11.00, News (London Relay); 11.10, News (London Relay); 11.20, News (London Relay); 11.30, News (London Relay); 11.40, News (London Relay); 11.50, News (London Relay); 12.00, News (London Relay); 12.10, News (London Relay); 12.20, News (London Relay); 12.30, News (London Relay); 12.40, News (London Relay); 12.50, News (London Relay); 1.00, News (London Relay); 1.10, News (London Relay); 1.20, News (London Relay); 1.30, News (London Relay); 1.40, News (London Relay); 1.50, News (London Relay); 2.00, News (London Relay); 2.10, News (London Relay); 2.20, News (London Relay); 2.30, News (London Relay); 2.40, News (London Relay); 2.50, News (London Relay); 3.00, News (London Relay); 3.10, News (London Relay); 3.20, News (London Relay); 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